

EXCHANGE:  
Closing Quotations:—  
T.T. London 24/103 1/2  
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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 29, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 69  
Humidity 60 60

November 29, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 48 2 p.m. 59  
Humidity 51 58

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.18.

7816 日五十月十

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1917.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### HEAVY FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

#### German Fear to Leave Dug-out.

London, November 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:—The battle area is slippery and there is difficulty owing to the continued heavy rain. The Germans late last night determinedly counter-attacked on the north-eastern fringe of Bourlon Wood. After fierce fighting they were driven off and heavily shelled while retreating. We successfully sortied into Bourlon village, and rescued a party of English troops who were cut off when the Germans retook the village on Sunday, and had since very gallantly held out. While this operation was progressing, taking advantage of the favourable wind, we discharged heavy gas clouds against Queant, whose position has been rendered very uncomfortable by our thrust to the south-east of that place. This morning some of our troops were engaged among the ruins in Fontaine where there has been hard fighting.

A written German order has been found stating that if certain soldiers who were lurking in a certain big dug-out did not come out immediately and participate in the fighting, the dug-out would be blown in. It was further directed that this order should be read aloud to the whole battalion, presumably for their encouragement.

#### British Capture 500 Prisoners.

London, November 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on Tuesday, says:—There has been most bitter fighting near Fontaine since the morning. Covered by a heavy bombardment, which was maintained throughout the entire forenoon, the British fought their way right through the village in the face of very heavy rifle and machine gun fire, sending back five hundred prisoners captured in fortified houses and strong points. The Germans later in the morning counter-attacked with two new divisions. Under the weight of overwhelming numbers we had slowly to relinquish our footing in Fontaine. It is not clear whether we retain any portion of the ruins. It is now certain the Germans have re-organised their defences with fresh troops. We still hold high ground and have great tactical advantage, although the enemy's stiffer resistance means more desperate fighting. The weather remains abominable.

#### A Struggle for Supremacy.

London, November 28.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—Local attacks at dawn in the neighbourhood of Fontaine-Notre Dame and Bourlon villages led to severe fighting. The enemy, strongly reinforced, contested our advance with great stubbornness. The fight swung backwards and forwards. We advanced our line and took five hundred prisoners. We drove off in the afternoon an attempted attack on our position on the Hindenburg Line on the spur westward of Meusevaux. There is great activity by the enemy's artillery eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

#### Work of our Aviators.

London, November 28.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—Low-flying machines on Monday constantly attacked enemy troops, batteries and transports. Over three tons of bombs were dropped on crossings of the Senne River, railroads near Cambrai and northward of Douai, Souain, Douai station and sidings. We brought down two enemy machines, and drove down four. None of our machines is missing.

#### The French Front.

London, November 28.  
A French communique states:—The is fairly vigorous artillery activity in the Juvincourt district and on the Bois le Châtais front.

#### How a Detachment Escaped.

London, November 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—The detachment relieved at Bourlon village belonged to the East Surrey Regiment. They made a sortie at 5.30 in the evening, got in touch with the Colonel of the Battalion and through a breach in the enemy line, which they succeeded in making, eight officers and the rest of the party came back.

#### A Lull in the Fighting.

London, November 28.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—There was hostile artillery firing last night in the neighbourhood of Bourlon Wood. There has been no further infantry action. There is hostile artillery firing east and north-west of Ypres.

#### A Splendid French Success.

London, November 28.  
A French communique states:—It is confirmed that our attack on November 21, south of Juvincourt, cost the enemy very serious losses. We took 470 prisoners in the engagement and captured material which includes thirteen machine guns, three bomb throwers, three trench mortars, and four hundred rifles.

#### A German Story.

London, November 28.  
A German wireless official message states:—English tanks and infantry, attacking westward of Bourlon, collapsed. We temporarily lost Bourlon and Fontaine but recaptured the villages and threw back the enemy into Bourlon Wood, taking two hundred prisoners.

#### Some Features of the Fighting.

London, November 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing under today's date, says in regard to the fighting around Cambrai that mud, machine-gun fire and more German reinforcements are the principal features of the moment. Intense fighting has been proceeding since dawn yesterday. The enemy is desperately trying to relieve at least some of his important positions and is certainly not counting the cost. Men coming down from the scene of the recent fighting on the northern shoulder of our salient say that the ground is freely beset with German corpses, which have fallen since the original attacks. Since his first stampede the enemy has been hurrying up troops and guns by every route and has succeeded in organising his badly-shaken defence. Further north, where the German line is flanked back by our recent gains, the enemy is slowly adjusting his positions. Fontaine-Notre Dame is no effectively commanded by both sides that nothing living is seen in the ruins. The weather is improving and the visibility

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### HEAVY FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

#### The Hindenburg Tunnel.

London, November 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters gives further particulars of the famous Hindenburg Tunnel, which is thirteen miles long and forty feet deep. It was built by Russian prisoners and sown with mines. Why these failed to explode when the electricians switched on the contact is one of the romances of the war that cannot be told yet. Suffice it to say that we had out the wire that leads to the Tunnel. The latter is virtually bomb-proof and contains nests and chambers from which large quantities of food, drink and tobacco are being unearthed.

#### General Ludendorff.

London, November 28.  
A Berlin official message denies that General Ludendorff has gone to the Russian Front.

### SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN.

#### Crowd Cheers for Peace.

London, November 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that hundreds of Independent Socialists held a demonstration in Berlin on Sunday and attempted to reach the centre of the city. The police arrested nine.

#### Later.

Sunday's peace demonstrations in Berlin assumed considerable proportions in the north part of the city. The crowd was most quiet and marched cheering for peace and Herr Liebknecht.

#### Monster Demonstration in Hungary.

London, November 28.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Forerunner Zeitung* reports a monster Socialist peace demonstration at Buda Pest on Sunday, at which there were loud cries of "Down with the War!" and "We demand a general strike." A resolution was passed urging the Monarchy to oppose pan-Germanism and the annexation of Carland and Livonia, also favouring the International Labour Conference at Stockholm.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

#### Demand on British Ambassador.

London, November 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Trotsky has written to Sir George Buchanan demanding the release of two Russians who were arrested in Great Britain and apparently interned. He hints at similar reprisals.

#### Some Interesting Items.

London, November 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that about half the Petrograd voters polled in the Constituent Assembly elections which close to-day. Undoubtedly the overwhelming majority of the Petrograd Garrison sides with the Bolsheviks. The latter have seized the Customs.

General Balfour, commanding on the Western Front, has been superseded for refusing to negotiate for an armistice.

The Bolsheviks announce that they control Tashkent after four days of fighting.

M. Trotsky has dismissed without pensions two Assistant Foreign Ministers and thirty officials for refusing to submit to Bolshevik authority.

#### A Bolshevik Proclamation.

London, November 28.  
A Russian wireless message states:—M. Haritonoff, Secretary of the Bolsheviks, has sent a proclamation to the Commander-in-Chief, General Krylenko, as follows:—"The Bolshevik fraction of the All Russian Extraordinary Congress of Peasants' Delegates, numbering sixty-four, and five delegates of other fractions, congratulate you on your resolute step towards the realisation of the wishes of the whole Russian workers for the conclusion of a general and just democratic peace. We also offer congratulations to all Army Corps and other committees helping you in this great and difficult task."

### WEARING DOWN THE GERMANS.

#### Value of Intensive Offensives.

London, November 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the War Secretary's weekly review states:—It is evident that the enemy undertook the offensive in Italy in the hope of extricating himself from the increasingly difficult West by compelling the transfer of Anglo-French troops to Italy and thereby rendering offensives in the West impossible. But this object has in no way been achieved. The wastage of enemy forces and the slow but relentless sapping of man-power by continued sudden offensive thrusts must eventually result in a softening of the enemy's line in the West. This is the ultimate objective of the series of intensive offensives so successfully pursued by the Allies during the past six months and is even more important than the gain of terrain.

### CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS RESENTED.

London, November 28.  
Liberal ex-Ministers have communicated with the Government on the subject of the new Peace Leaflet Regulation, protesting against the Press Bureau censorship. They intend to demand a day for a debate unless the Regulation is modified.

### THE WAR COUNCIL.

London, November 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Lord Milner, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Earl Reading, Sir Eric Geddes, General Sir William Robertson and M. Venizelos have arrived.

### RAID ON INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE OFFICE.

London, November 28.  
In the House of Commons, on a motion for the adjournment, Mr. Wedgwood drew attention to the raid on the London office of the Indian Home Rule League, but as forty members were not present the House adjourned.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE STRUGGLE IN ITALY.

#### Crack Austrian Division Defeated.

London, November 28.  
An Italian wireless semi-official message states:—The renowned Austrian Third Edelweis Division, composed of troops of German extraction and other enemy forces, were severely beaten at Colibretta. They made a massed attack after heavy drum fire and crushing superior fire and numbers enabled the assailants to penetrate our advanced line and reach a mountain battery. But a fierce counter-attack in the face of a violent barrage resulted in an enemy rout. Thus the attempted advance along the Val Sugana was frustrated.

#### The Enemy's Gigantic Efforts.

London, November 28.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the Austro-Germans continue their gigantic and determined efforts to break through on the Venetian Plain, constantly employing their best fresh troops and also heavier artillery, as well as lachrymal and asphyxiating gases, each attack being fiercer than its predecessor. The Italian continue to cover themselves with glory in their heroic defence. The method of attack and the tenacity of the defence recall Verdun.

#### Enemy Troops Fired On.

London, November 28.  
An Italian official message states:—In co-operation with bombardment flights, our batteries concentrated fire on enemy troops massed and moving on the Asiago Plateau, the Primolano basin, northward of Col della Barre and the Middle Piave.

#### COAL EXPORT PROHIBITION.

London, November 28.  
An Order-in-Council prohibits the export of coal, dating from December 7, to all British destinations abroad, except by licence.

### A NOTABLE INDIAN LAW CASE.

London, November 28.  
The Privy Council has dismissed the appeals from the judgment of the High Court of Bengal in the case of Tarai Chandra Sekar versus Bischnauth and others, relating to mortgage transactions. Lord Buckmaster, giving the judgment, pointed out that during the eleven years since the institution of the proceedings Bischnauth's mortgage has risen from five thousand to over eighty thousand rupees. He emphasised the danger of a combination of usury and abuse of legal procedure. It was not easy to repress the former, but the latter ought not to be incapable of remedy. There seemed to be no lack of expedition in the Courts in disposing of cases once they were entered for hearing. Delay was associated with dilatoriness of procedure and an apparent unwillingness by the persons controlling litigation to bring it to a speedy conclusion.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### FIERCE STRUGGLE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, November 27.  
An Italian official message states:—After a furious bombardment at Colibella Beretta, eastward of the Brenta Valley, the enemy launched a whole infantry division. A fierce struggle ensued. A barrage isolated the defences and the troops have probably been compelled to give ground, but the Sicilian and Alpini traversed the death zone and charged the enemy, forcing him back with severe losses and leaving prisoners in our hands. The enemy in Albania forced the passage of the Osum south-eastward of Berat. They attacked our Albanians, but our regular troops drove them back with heavy losses.

#### SWITZERLAND'S OUTSPOKEN WARNING.

London, November 27.  
In view of the rumours that the enemy may possibly violate Swiss neutrality for the purpose of taking France and Italy in the flank a noteworthy speech has been made by the Swiss Minister for the Interior, declaring that whoever violates Swiss neutrality will have to encounter the whole armed forces of Switzerland to the last extremity.

#### ENGLISH ATTACKS IN THE WEST.

London, November 27.  
A wireless German official message states: Strong English attacks between Bourlon and Fontaine failed. Bitter local engagements are progressing. There is most violent artillery firing between Houthulst Wood and Zandvoorde. We repulsed a French attack northward of Prunay. Fighting activity increased between Samogneux, Beaumont and astride the Orne.

#### LAWLESSNESS AT HARBIN.

Peking, November 27.  
Lawlessness is increasing at Harbin where foreigners are being attacked and robbed. The Consuls have intimated that if the authorities are unable to guarantee protection they will call for joint action by their respective Governments with a view to preserving public safety.

#### AMERICA AND CANADA.

Toronto, November 27.  
Mr. T. Roosevelt, addressing ten thousand people in aid of Canada's Victory Loan, eulogised Canada's part in the war. He looked for a permanent peace between Canada and the United States and suggested that the United States and Canada might settle any dispute by a permanent Court consisting of three judges of the United States' Supreme Court and three Canadian judges, the seventh member to be chosen by the six members.

#### AMERICAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Coruna, November 27.  
Twenty-one survivors of the 5,000-ton American ship *Actaeon* have been landed. The vessel was torpedoed on Sunday. Three boats with the remainder of the crew are missing.

#### THE NEW WAR COUNCIL.

London, November 27.  
It is official stated that members of the Government have gone to Paris to attend the Peace Conference.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 28.  
Silver stands at 42 1/2. With an absence of business the market is quiet.  
London, November 27.  
The silver market is quiet.

### A HOHENZOLLERN QUARREL.

How The Kaiser Controls His Relations.

Berne, October 5.—The special tribunal composed of Prussian judges which tries every lawsuit wherein any member of the House of Hohenzollern is involved has just concluded the hearing of a case in which the Kaiser figures on one side and his cousin Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, and the latter's son, Prince Frederick Leopold, junior, on the other. Prince Frederick Leopold, who was born on August 27, 1895, is a nephew of the German Emperor. The prince was exempted from military service owing to a weak heart, and lived at Munich, where he worked as a painter. He received an annual allowance of 30,000 marks from the Kaiser and 60,000 marks from his father. In one year he contracted debts exceeding 1,000,000 marks. The Kaiser, exercising his authority as the head of the House of Hohenzollern, decreed that the prince be placed under control, and appointed Col. Von Heyden as his guardian. He also ordered the prince to leave Munich and to reside at Cassel. The prince appealed to the special tribunal to relieve him of control by his military guardian and to restore to him complete liberty.

The advocate representing the Prince is Herr Haue, a Socialist member of the Reichstag. Pleading his client's case Herr Haue said that the Kaiser had treated him brutally. Colonel Heyden, he alleged, behaved like a bully. The Prince was preparing for marriage with the Princess of Schwarzburg, when he was dragged away from Munich and interned at Cassel. The Kaiser took this measure against the will of his client's parents, who considered his conduct perfectly correct. Colonel Heyden had all the furniture, art collection, and other contents of the house at Munich, which the Prince had prepared for his bride, sold by auction.

The tribunal decided to postpone this part of the case for a fortnight, but delivered judgment on a parallel suit brought by the guardian of the Prince against his father, Frederick Leopold, senior. When the son was placed under the control of the military guardian the Kaiser ordered the father to pay the annual allowance of sixty thousand marks not to the son but to his military guardian, Frederick Leopold, the elder, disobeyed this order, and paid the allowance to his wife, who handed it on to the son whenever he needed money. The tribunal gave judgment against the Kaiser, and decided that Frederick Leopold, the elder, was entitled to pay the allowance direct to his son.

The *Tagblatt* protests against the "scandalous law suit" between the Kaiser and Prince Frederick Leopold. The paper wonders whether it was necessary at the present time to cause such a scandal and show the world the differences existing between two members of the Imperial Family. Was it necessary to have the Prince's trunks and wardrobes opened publicly when ladies' dresses were discovered, which it was finally found had been purchased for the Prince's mother and sister? Was it necessary to make public during the war



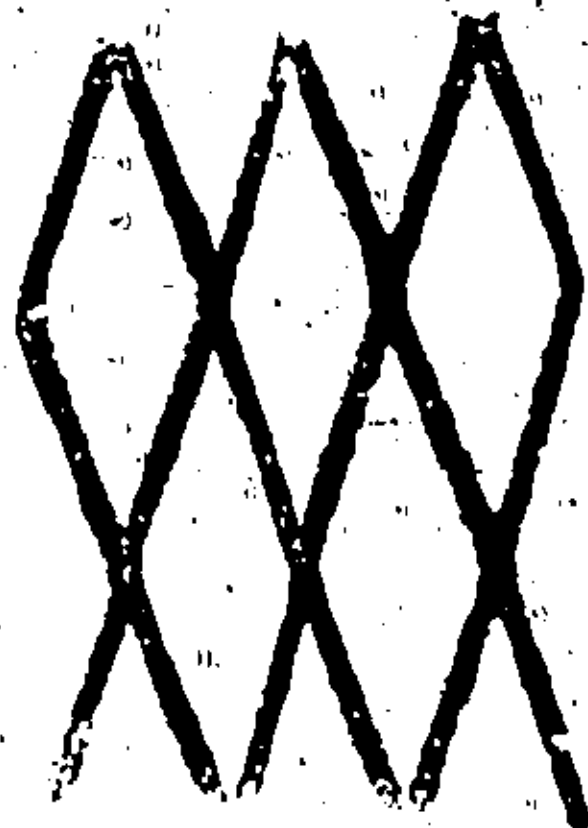
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"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Supertine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

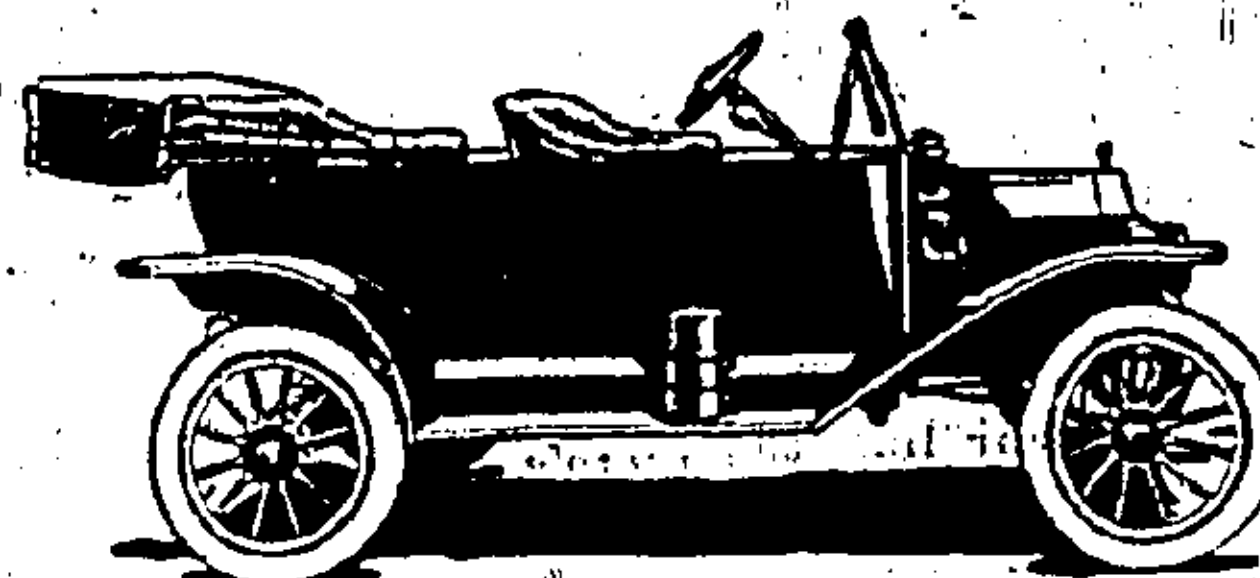
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## GENERAL NEWS.

Dickens's Raven "Grip."  
The Dickens Fellowship, London branch, opened its winter session at Anderson's Hotel, Fleetstreet. An exhibition of Dickensiana included the novelist's pet raven "Grip," lent by Mr. C. J. Sawyer.Major Redmond Memorial.  
The committee of the Westford Memorial to Major Redmond acknowledge a subscription of \$10 from Mr. Bonar Law, and five guineas each from Mr. Balfour, Mr. Duka, and Admiral Beatty. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment have subscribed £20.Mr. Montagu's Visit to India.  
Mr. Montagu has invited the Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, and Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., to accompany him to India, and they have accepted his invitation. As Mr. Montagu stated in the House of Commons on August 20, his visit to India is for the purpose of free and informal exchange of opinion with the Viceroy, the Government of India, and others, on the matters of policy then announced. He will confine himself to consultative and deliberative work of this kind. He will, of course, while in India, make no public announcement of policy, and business, as between India and England, will continue to be conducted through the regular channels of Government of India and the Council of India. During the absence of the Secretary of State for India Lord Islington will represent him in Parliament and in the Ministry. Kaiser and the Seventh War Loan.

Amsterdam, October 7.—The Berlin papers give great prominence to remarks made by the Kaiser on the good progress of the subscriptions to the Seventh German War Loan. As recently announced in a semi-official communiqué, the Kaiser expressed his great pleasure at the new proof of the economic strength of the homeland, and continued:—"The final result of this War Loan will be part of the German people's reply to President Wilson. The men in the field in the East and the West have given their reply. The capture of Riga and the victorious resistance in Flanders are deeds which are of greater weight than words. The homeland will give its reply by collecting all means for subscriptions to the War Loan, thereby contributing as far as in its power to final victory. Every German is in honour bound to contribute to this strengthening of the whole. The phrase 'Once again I have subscribed to the War Loan' is just as good as the phrase 'Once again I have placed myself fully at the disposal of the Fatherland, which needs me.' The Kaiser added, "I too, have subscribed as far as in my power."

King George's Message to Greece.  
Athens, Oct. 5.—Mr. Crick-enthorpe, First Secretary of the British Legation here, was received by the King this morning, when he handed to his Majesty an autograph letter from King George, replying to King Alexander's letter announcing his advent to the Throne. The text of King George's letter is as follows:—"Sir, my brother, and dear cousin:—I have received from the hands of M. Jean Genadieu the letter which your Majesty addressed to me on the 6th day of July last, informing me of your accession to the Throne of Greece. 'It gives me much pleasure to note your Majesty's assurance of your earnest desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance which unite our two Crowns and I would have your Majesty believe that nothing shall be wanting on my part which may tend to promote the prosperity and welfare of the people united under your Majesty's sceptre. In offering to you, Majesty, my cordial good wishes for your health and happiness, and for the prosperity of your reign, I avail myself of this opportunity to assure your Majesty of the inviolable friendship and highest esteem with which I am, Sir, my brother, and dear cousin, your Majesty's affectionate brother and cousin, George R.I."



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## NOTICES

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Morrison tender sincere thanks to all friends for kind expressions of sympathy in their recent bereavement.

#### DEATH.

COSTA.—On November 22, at the Shanghai General Hospital, Anna Maria Isabel (Anita), the beloved daughter of Rodolpho da Costa, aged 19 years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1917.

#### SAINT ANDREW'S DAY.

To-morrow is Scotland's Day. Next to New Year's Day, the celebration of the day especially dedicated to Saint Andrew, Scotland's Patron Saint, is gradually becoming the most generally popular festivity with Scotsmen. It certainly is, and has been so for a long time, a good second in the opinion of the many thousands of Scottish people in the Colonies and in various parts of the world, for, strange to say, the day arouses much more interest amongst the Scotch abroad than in the land of the "Purple Heather." As time passes, the celebration of the day seems to be increasing rather than diminishing in popularity. It is good that this should be so, if for no other reason than that in these days of war, the opportunity is taken to make a special effort to raise funds for some of the many institutions at home that have sprung into being to meet the multifarious necessities which the great struggle has occasioned. Previous to the war, Saint Andrew's Day was almost invariably celebrated by St. Andrew's Societies by the holding of a splendid ball, at which the Scottish and their friends held high revelry on the night of November 30th. Since the war, the local Society has discontinued the ball, and the concert that took its place has now also been superseded, giving place to an event that bids fair to fulfil the object chiefly in view in a more thorough manner. "Heather Day" is now recognised similarly in Hongkong as "Rose Day" is in London and "Our Day" in various other parts of the world, and it is certainly greatly to the credit of St. Andrew's Society of Hongkong that they should devote so much energy and enthusiasm on their festival day to such excellent purpose. Everyone in Hongkong will wish well to those who have been doing so much towards making successful the reproduction of the old-time Scottish Fair. They can do more than that; they can visit the Fair and do their best to further the object which the promoters have in view. This is practical sympathy, which those who have been working so hard, thoroughly deserve and which the object aimed at as thoroughly merits.

As Saint Andrew's Day comes round to-morrow and the doings of our local St. Andrew's Society will be much in evidence, it may not be inappropriate for us here to mention some facts regarding the origin of this important Society which is but one of the many of similar name throughout the world, in the many places where Scotsmen "foregather." From the excellent book issued by the Society in connection with to-morrow's "Heather Day" festivities, we read that the St. Andrew's Society of Hongkong was inaugurated at a meeting held in the City Hall on Friday, the 27th January, 1882, and that the Society was formed "in order that there may be in Hongkong a regularly constituted body of Scotsmen, under whose auspices and control the annual national celebration shall be held, and who shall take cognizance of, discuss and take steps, if necessary, in regard to any matters which possess a national interest; and the Society shall be to a certain extent, a charitable institution, relieving, when necessary, distressed and deserving countrymen, so far as the funds will permit." How the Society has fulfilled its functions in the last thirty-five years, it is further stated, "is too well-known to need recapitulation here. Suffice it that at date there are 415 members on the books and \$5,000 invested in War Bonds. The contributions to the Society's funds are devoted to the relief of deserving Scotsmen and their families, numbers of whom have been assisted with passage home and with money to meet urgent needs. In the big undertaking which the Society has in hand to-morrow they have an event that calls for much more work than is ordinarily implied in the Society's functions as set forth in the extract given above. There are many indications that the Society is well able to do its part; in fact, what has already been done points to an enormous amount of well-directed effort which thoroughly merits success. It is for the general public to do its part and thus second the splendid efforts which have been put forth by the Society for a cause worthy of its best traditions.

#### Thanksgiving Day.

To-day is Thanksgiving Day with our American friends—the occasion of family reunions and happy celebrations in the United States. It is interesting to recall that the day was first set apart by the Plymouth Pilgrims in 1621 in acknowledgment of their first harvest in America, and that its national celebration in recognition of the year's blessings was first recommended by President Lincoln in 1863, since when it has been annually observed. On this day last year America was counted among the neutrals; to-day she is heart and soul with the Allies, who expect great things from her inventive genius and sound practicality. In the midst of this terrible war it might at first seem that there is little cause for thanksgiving; yet when we analyse matters we can see substantial grounds why America (and with her the whole of the Allies) should feel thankful for the turn of world events. Despite all the sorrow and suffering which the struggle implies, it is a high privilege for the democratic nations of the earth to be able to step forth and challenge a militaristic autocracy, and we can all feel thankful that the opportunity has come before it is too late. To-day we think especially of the part which America is destined to play in this world drama, we feel proud of having her by our side, and with her we hold the hope that before another Thanksgiving Day comes round we shall be celebrating the triumph of the free nations of the earth.

#### German Longing for Peace.

In one of to-day's telegrams we read that "Sunday's peace demonstrations in Berlin assumed considerable proportions," also that the Independent Socialists held a demonstration at which they "attempted to reach the centre of the city." The fact that nine of the Socialists were arrested shows that the demonstration did not pass off as quietly as the authorities wished, even though it is stated that "the crowd was very quiet and marched cheerfully for peace and Herr Liebknecht." That Germans in the proudest city of Prussia, and in the capital of Germany, should be demonstrating so openly for peace must be galling not only to the German Government and the hosts of officialdom, but likewise to Prussians of all classes. It is a very different view of the war that they, one and all, have to-day when, in place of their arrogant assumption of superiority and their loud-mouthed boasting of "universal domination" for Germany, they are ready to sue for peace, knowing full well that they have been beaten and that peace will come not when they wish it or on their terms, but when the Entente Powers deem that the proper time has arrived.

#### Another German Miscalculation.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the Germans have made another miscalculation, which may in the long run cost them dear. There can be no doubt that their primary object in attacking Italy was to divert Allied troops from the North of France and particularly from Flanders, as at these zones the pressure was becoming desperately serious for them. Anglo-French troops were indeed hastily transferred, but the result has been by no means what the Germans anticipated. The pressure on the Western Front continues with unabated zeal, and Germany doubtless now realises that once more her theories are not in accord with practice. While the reinforcements have enabled the Italians to stem and, at certain points, to drive back the enemy, both the British and the French have continued their successful offensives in France. The blow which the British troops struck last week in the vicinity of St. Quentin was not only one of the heaviest launched against the Germans for a long time, but it was one of the most successful and most skillful, resulting as it did in thousands of prisoners and hundreds of guns being captured. It was a most serious set-back for the enemy's longed-for expectations and must not only have shattered his hopes regarding the Western Front, but also with regard to Italy.

#### DAY BY DAY.

THE FITTEST PLACE WHERE MAN CAN DIE WHERE HE DIES FOR MAN.—M. J. Barry.

To-morrow's Anniversary.—To-morrow is the birthday of the Right Hon. Mr. Winston Churchill, who was born in 1874.

The Dollar.—The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

#### Alleged Type Theft.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball at the Police Court this morning, one with stealing a quantity of printing type from the Victoria Barracks, and the other with receiving it. Mr. Haywood appeared for the receiver and asked that the case might be adjourned. His Worship agreed to this and fixed bail at \$200 in the case of the receiver.

#### Live Fish and Opium.

Last evening as a Chinese left the s.s. Sai On a revenue officer became suspicious of him and went up to him with the intention of searching a basket he was carrying. The man, divining his intention, made off. He was chased and caught, and was found to be in possession of a tin bowl in which was a quantity of live fish, but which had a false bottom containing 10 tins of prepared opium. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$1,000.

#### Chinese Woman Murdered.

A Chinese female employed at 99, Praya East, the house of a Jew named Nissim Jeremiah, was found murdered yesterday, having been strangled by a piece of cotton cord. She had been gagged with a handkerchief and her wrists had been tied behind her back. Deceased was by herself in the house. The body was found by the children of her employer, when they returned home from school. A few pieces of jewellery are missing, valued at \$5.50, but it was obvious that the house had been well searched.

#### A Beggar's Query.

"Do you think if you arrest me that you will get a medal for it?" was the question asked by a mendicant to a constable yesterday. The reply of the constable was not recorded. The beggar was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball at the Police Court this morning, when the constable said he saw the man begging from a man in a chair. He had previously warned defendant who only this month had been sent to Canton for the same offence. Defendant, who said the constable was telling a pack of lies, was fined \$5.

#### European Ladies Robbed.

Mrs. Woodman, wife of Dr. Woodman, of the Government Civil Hospital, and Miss Logan of the Kowloon Dock, report that yesterday while they were walking along Robinson Road, near Babbington Path, they were chased by two Chinese. The two ladies ran towards No. 61, Robinson Road, where they had been spending the evening, but they were still chased and when going up the avenue to the house the Chinese caught up with them and from Mrs. Woodman took a gold neck chain and gold watch valued at \$80 and from Miss Logan a gold finger ring valued at about \$100. The watch and chain were afterwards found in the grounds of No. 61.

#### Stole a Show Case.

The story of a particularly cool theft was told to Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, when a young Chinese was charged with stealing several pairs of Chinese shoes from a shop in Queen's Road Central. It appears that yesterday a show case containing the shoes was hanging outside the shop when defendant came along, unhooked it, and putting it on his head, walked away. He was seen by the master of the shop and chased. For a while he held to his ill-gotten goods, but the chase became so hot that without compensation he threw away the show case, wrecking all the glass at the front. When charged, defendant said he had no work to do, and was hungry. His Worship sent him to prison for seven weeks and ordered four hours' work.

#### LORD KELVIN.

Interesting Lecture at the University.

Last evening, before members of the Hongkong University Engineering Society, Professor A. G. Warren delivered a most interesting lecture on "William Thomson, Lord Kelvin."

In the course of his remarks, the lecturer said that to attempt to appreciate such a man as Kelvin necessitated extending one's view far beyond domestic details or the work directly connected with his name. He stood as the greatest figure among British scientists of the 19th century, probably the greatest in Europe. But he stood as no lonely figure for gathered about him was a vast army of scientific workers.

Having reviewed the renewed activity of scientific research which marked the opening of the 19th Century the lecturer said that it was into this awakening scientific world that William Thomson, afterwards Lord Kelvin, was born in Belfast on June 26th, 1824. His father James Thomson had originally been a farm worker, but by hard work at the University of Glasgow in the winter had obtained the degree of M.A. of that University and had become teacher of Mathematics at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. In 1817 James Thomson married Margaret Gardner by whom he had 7 children, 4 boys and three girls. Of the sons, James the eldest, born in 1822 later became Professor of Engineering in the University of Glasgow. William was the second son. The mother died in 1830 and two years later the family migrated to Glasgow, James Thomson having been appointed to the Chair of Mathematics. James and William were allowed to attend informally the lectures given in the University. In 1834 they both matriculated. In 1839 when only 15 years of age William obtained a University medal for his essay "On the figure of the Earth." This essay was a marvellous production and surpassed in completeness, style and depth of investigation Airy's treat upon the same subject. The Professor of Natural Philosophy at the time was William Meikleham. Though hardly a distinguished man he inspired his students and gave them a great reverence for the work of Legendre, Lagrange and Laplace. From him young Thomson learnt of Fourier's great work "Analytical Theory of Heat" which was destined to affect his whole career. This work he mastered in a fortnight. William became a good French scholar. His father desired that his children should be equally conversant with German. To this end the family spent the summer of 1840 in Germany. The same year he left the University of Glasgow. He had qualified for his degree two years earlier at the age of 15. He never applied for it to be conferred as he wished to enter Cambridge as an undergraduate. He entered Peterhouse in October 1841. Within a week of his entry it would be common property that he would be Senior Wrangler. He threw himself with intensity into both reading and athletics, and later, music. He was one of the founders of the Cambridge University Musical Society. As an undergraduate he wrote original papers upon subjects occupying the attention of the most eminent European mathematicians. It was in 1846 that Dr. Meikleham died and the Chair of Natural Philosophy at the University of Glasgow was vacant. After prolonged discussion, in which Thomson's overwhelming mathematical ability seemed likely at times to spoil his chance of success, he was elected to the vacancy. He was then 22 years of age. From then for over half a century the Glasgow chair was one of the greatest sources of inspiration to scientific men. Many of the most advanced researches of other physicists grew out of the ideas which Thomson scattered as sparks from his anvil. In 1847 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His lecturing was said to be far too abstract for his students. One

poor individual was heard to remark "I have attended lectures on the pendulum for a month and all that I know about the pendulum is that it wags." In January, 1849, his father died, one of the victims of the terrible outbreak of cholera which visited Glasgow that winter. It was in 1849 that he read his famous paper on Carnot's theory of heat and his memoir "A Mathematical Theory of Magnetism." In 1851 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. The following year he was married to his cousin, Margaret Gamm. Of his work at this period his most important was in Thermodynamics. Thomson's great mind was weaving all contemporary work on this subject into one harmonious whole. Energy though it cannot be created or destroyed is, in irreversible transformations, always being lost to man, wasted but not annihilated. There was his paper read in 1852 in which his final conclusion was the shattering of Laplace's dream of a self-sufficient universe. "Within a finite period of time past the earth must have been, and within a finite period of time to come the earth must again be, unfit for the habitation of man as at present constituted, unless operations have been or are to be performed which are impossible under the laws to which the known operations going on at present in the material world are subject." There they had the greatest discovery of the century—all material phenomena are transformations of indestructible energy; the universe is not self-sufficient, but is tending towards a state of eternal death.

By 1851 several short submarine cables had been laid, including that from Dover to Calais and the prospect of an Atlantic cable was stirring the hopes of telegraph engineers. The difficulties were great. The cost and weight of such a cable would be enormous. The laying of a cable two thousand miles long in water which was known to be three miles deep in places presented a mechanical problem of the first magnitude. No single ship existed of sufficient size to hold the cable if it were made. But other difficulties were present. Engineers using the Anglo-Dutch cables had noticed that the signals were sluggish. Thomson, Stokes and Faraday showed that these difficulties would increase as the square of the length of the cable, and if new methods of signalling were not invented messages would only be transmitted at an absurdly slow rate which would offer no possibility of covering the capital charges. The law of squares was challenged by Whitehouse, a retired medical man, who had turned his surplus energies to electrical work. The lecturer went on to describe in interesting detail Thomson's exertions to lay a properly working cable across the Atlantic and the scientific instruments he invented in the course of this pursuit. After many failures and disappointments it was in 1866 that the cable was successfully laid. Thomson had accomplished the apparently impossible. He had laid the new cable and raised the old one from its bed, two miles down and completed it. He came back to receive the honour of knighthood. Between the laying of the two cables there were several years of strenuous work. During this period was commenced the great treatise "Thomson and Tait's Natural Philosophy."

This work, despite the fact that its two volumes constitute only the beginning of the subject, marked an epoch in the teaching of the foundations of Physical Science. The Atlantic cable completed successfully, Sir William resumed his quest into the properties of matter, and for years he was working upon the vortex and other theories. A matter occupying considerable scientific thought at this time was the geological controversy, and Sir William became a prominent participant. Having reviewed the various stages of this, the lecturer went on to state that by this time Sir William was beginning to receive preliminary benefit from his telegraphic inventions. The first royalties received were devoted to the founding of a scholarship in Natural Philosophy. Sir Thomson was now the promoter of a

poor individual was heard to remark "I have attended lectures on the pendulum for a month and all that I know about the pendulum is that it wags." In January, 1849, his father died, one of the victims of the terrible outbreak of cholera which visited Glasgow that winter. It was in 1849 that he read his famous paper on Carnot's theory of heat and his memoir "A Mathematical Theory of Magnetism." In 1851 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. The following year he was married to his cousin, Margaret Gamm. Of his work at this period his most important was in Thermodynamics. Thomson's great mind was weaving all contemporary work on this subject into one harmonious whole. Energy though it cannot be created or destroyed is, in irreversible transformations, always being lost to man, wasted but not annihilated. There was his paper read in 1852 in which his final conclusion was the shattering of Laplace's dream of a self-sufficient universe. "Within a finite period of time past the earth must have been, and within a finite period of time to come the earth must again be, unfit for the habitation of man as at present constituted, unless operations have been or are to be performed which are impossible under the laws to which the known operations going on at present in the material world are subject." There they had the greatest discovery of the century—all material phenomena are transformations of indestructible energy; the universe is not self-sufficient, but is tending towards a state of eternal death.

In 1884 he refused for the third time the offer of the Cavendish Chair of Physics. New Year's day 1892 brought the announcement of the peerage. The title chosen was Baron Kelvin of Largs. He took his seat in the House of Lords on February 25. In June, 1898, he celebrated his jubilee in the Glasgow chair. It was one of the greatest gatherings of scientific men from all parts of the world that has ever been held. Almost every university and learned society of importance sent a representative; the representative of Princeton University was Professor Woodrow Wilson. The meeting was one of tremendous enthusiasm and was concluded by the entertainment of Lord and Lady Kelvin at Windsor Castle, where Kelvin was invested with the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order. The remaining years of his life were some of the most fruitful. They were devoted almost entirely to the great comprehensive theory—the electro-magnetic nature of light, the kinetic theory of matter—electric waves. To him this theory owes more than to any other single man. His closing years were marked by as great activity as any of those before. 1902 he was awarded the Order of Merit on his institution. In 1903 the London University conferred for the first and only time honorary degrees. The recipients were the Prince and Princess of Wales (now King and Queen), Lord Kelvin and Lord Lister. In 1907, Lord Kelvin was elected President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers for the third time. Lord Kelvin died on December 17th. He was buried in Westminster Abbey in a grave next to Sir Isaac Newton.

#### Pianoforte Recital.

The second of Mr. Doorman Fuller's informal recitals in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund is to take place at the Holm May Institute on Monday, October 10, at 5.30 p.m.

#### Correction.

The Chinese, Ling Ping-hing, who was charged yesterday, in connection with bogus collections on behalf of "Heather Day" Funds, was wrongfully described as a student of St. Paul's College. We are informed that he belonged to St. Joseph's College.

#### Shortland Successes.

Word has been received that 14 of 17 students of St. Paul's College who sat for an elementary and intermediate examination in Pitman's shorthand, in June last, under the auspices of Pitman's Institute, England, have passed and certificates are awarded accordingly.



## THANKSGIVING DAY.

Bishop Lander on America's Part in the War.

The President of the United States of America requested some time ago that to-day should be set apart by Americans as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving, and it was in observance of this that a service was held at St. John's Cathedral this morning. Practically all the American residents attended, including the Consul-General, Mr. G. E. Anderson. There was a number of Britishers present, H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) attending with his A.D.C. By the usual steps were hung the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. The service was bright and commenced with the organist playing "The Star Spangled Banner" as the clergy and members of the choir took their places. The service also included the singing of the hymn "America," and closed with the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the National Anthem. Special prayers were said. The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) preached and the Rev. H. G. H. Griffiths conducted the service, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone being the present.

In the course of his sermon, the Bishop said:— "The President of the United States has summoned the citizens of that great Republic to observe a day of thanksgiving and prayer. The celebration of this day is primarily an expression of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessing of the harvest. It is He who has given the sunshine and the rain and ripened the grain on the vast harvest fields of the world. 'We plant the fields and scatter the good seed on the land but it is fed and watered by God's Almighty hand.' We are too prone to neglect to praise Him for His goodness and it is fitting that a special day should be appointed for such a purpose. It is also a declaration of our dependence upon God. There is a time to be proud of one's independence; all who rightly read the history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries must sympathize with America's pride in her declaration of independence of outside and irritating interference and unnecessary control, but there is a time to remind ourselves of our dependence upon one another. The European Allies are confronted by an appalling task to maintain the civilisation and principles of the world, we beckoned to you who were in the other side of the Atlantic, and you have readily come to help us. We were not independent of you and you realise that to maintain your own liberties you were not wholly independent of us. But the chief point that I would emphasise now is that we are all alike dependent upon God. A modern writer says: 'The war is a colossal danger signal to warn the world of a colossal mistake—the mistake of leaving God out! This is what is the matter with Germany. Bishop Brent reminded the congregation that assembled in St. Paul's Cathedral in London last April, that some quarrels arise through misunderstandings but our war with Germany was not through a misunderstanding but through an understanding of her principles and her methods. For some forty years past the rulers of Germany have been gradually teaching the subjects of that State that there is nothing above the State, that might is right, that the only wrong thing is to fail, and as Lord Robert Cecil said last Monday at Norwich: 'Where Germany is concerned the spirit which existed in that country is that no law of morality or religion can prevent them from committing any crime, however hideous, provided it is thought to be in the interests of Germany.' This is the spirit we have to fight.' Rights don't count. God is nowhere. Germany has been very thorough and very logical in her determination to put the State before God and so to leave Him out. But other nations and peoples are not entirely free from blame in this respect. The deepest thinkers in England and America are now coming to agree with Mr. Wells when he puts into the mouth of his Mr. Britling, 'Religion is the first thing and the last thing and until a man

has found God and been found by God, he begins at no beginning, he works to no end. He may have his friendships, his partial loyalties, his scraps of honour. But all these things fall into place and life falls into place only with God. God who fights through men against Blind Force and Might and Non-Existence; who is the end, who is the meaning. He is the King.' Your celebration to-day is a public declaration of your faith in God and your dependence upon Him. Your forefathers who established your liberties and laid the foundations of your democracy were Godly people. Let us seek to be worthy of the trust committed to us. God is not on the side of big battalions. God is not on the side of broken treaties. He is not on the side of frightfulness and inhumanity, nor is He on the side of self-indulgence, intemperance or thoughtlessness. The soldiers and sailors of the Allied countries are giving their lives, the statesmen of America and Britain are giving their best thought, citizens are consecrating their money. It is not too much to ask that American and British citizens in Hongkong set themselves to raise the standard of living in the Colony. Let selfishness and intemperance and impurity be unknown amongst us. A young man who comes here should be made to feel that he is expected to live a sober and pure life. American men and women in the Colony must help him to do so. You have cause to thank God for His blessing upon your missionary enterprise in China. No nation is more respected by the Chinese and you are sending fine men and women and giving largely of your substance. The Y.M.C.A. movement in China owes much to American benevolence and enterprise and I have recently visited that remarkable educational establishment, the Canton Christian College. From this great institution American influence is touching the lives of hundreds of Chinese future leaders. That influence is avowedly and practically Christian and God is blessing it in a way that He does not bless a godless education. For this you may well give thanks on your thanksgiving day. But it is not enough to send forth good missionaries. All American and British people in non-Christian lands must acknowledge God and really serve Him in such way we shall render acceptable thanksgiving to Almighty God and prove ourselves, whether British or Americans, fit for the awful trust committed to us of being God's agents for the liberty and enlightenment of mankind.

A wish has been expressed by some of your number that an opportunity may be given for a collection, and it will be given to the Red Cross Fund for which

DAIRY FARM NEWS.  
POULTRY.

OUR  
HOUSE FED CAPONS  
AND  
CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE  
FLAVOUR---TRY THEM.

## NOTICE.

## ENVELOPES

for posting

HEATHER DAY SOUVENIR at St.

Andrew's Fair may be obtained at the

"South China Morning Post" Office.

Price: 10 cts. each.

POLICE RESERVE  
ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.) state:—  
Must carry Sunday, December 2. All Superintendents, Chief and Staff Inspectors, Staff Sergeants, Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners and such members of No. 1 Platoon as are warned by Inspector Eustace will fire Part I of the course on Sunday next. Leave Blake Pier 9.0 a.m. sharp, returning about 10 p.m.

Uniform helmets without spikes. All ranks in possession of H.K.P.R. rifles will bring same. Remainder will be supplied on the range.

The 1917-1918 Handbook will be supplied to above details on Saturday morning.

"Heather Day"—Band.  
The Band will fall in at Headquarters Club at 8 p.m. on Friday November 29 and be in position on Bandstand at 8.30 p.m. and not at 8 p.m. as previously arranged.

## TO WIN PINK CHEEKS.

Every woman wants pink cheeks. They mean not only beauty, but health.

Then put the colour in your cheeks, not on them. The glow of health is the red of healthy blood showing through translucent skin. It is impossible unless you possess rich, red blood.

When a girl's colour fades and she looks debilitated, is short of breath, when her heart palpitates after a very slight exertion and she has pains in various parts of the body, she needs Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. They are the remedy best suited to restore the blood, bring brightness to the eyes, and put colour in the cheeks and lips.

The only other treatment needed costs nothing. It is this. Give the patient plenty of fresh air, moderate exercise every day, not enough to cause fatigue, and use cere in the diet, for the food craved for by the anemic is often not the best for the sufferer.

So start Dr. Williams' pink pills without delay; ask your dealer for them, or send \$1.50 for a bottle, (28 for \$) to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 E. 4th Street, New York.

the Americans of this Colony are doing so much, and then which there is no more needy or deserving charity.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.HONGKONG STOCK  
EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, 30th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M. "HEATHER DAY."

By Order the Committee,  
A. H. G. JACKSON,  
Acting Secretary,  
HONGKONG STOCK  
EXCHANGE.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOC-  
IATION OF HONGKONG.

## HEATHER DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS after 1 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 30th November, 1917.

By Order,  
A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, 29th November, 1917.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOC-  
IATION OF HONGKONG.

## HEATHER DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS after 1 P.M. on FRIDAY, 30th November, 1917.

By Order,  
A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, 29th November, 1917.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## S.S. "PERSIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 2nd December, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charge will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 5th December, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.  
No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.  
All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 9th December, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 14th December, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent,  
Hongkong, 29th November, 1917.

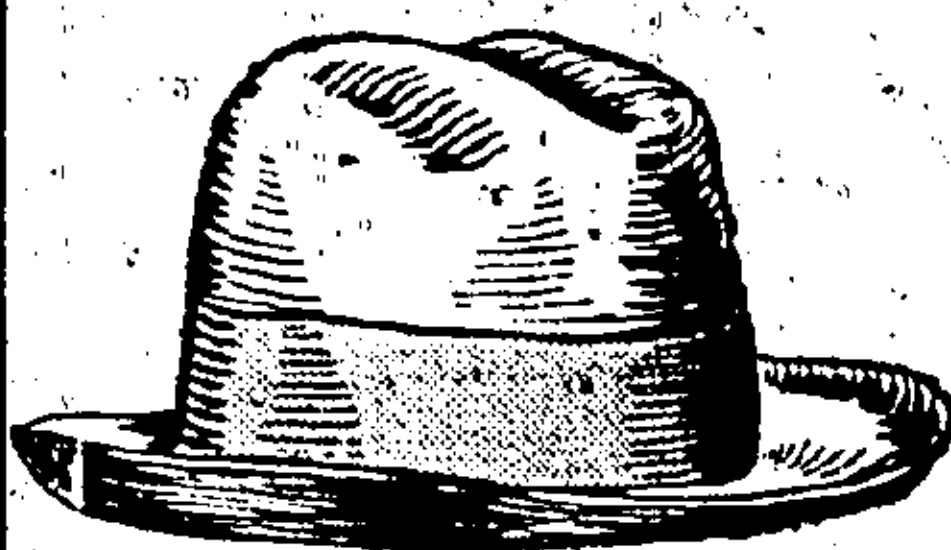
## STYLISH HATS

## You Sir—

Are cordially invited to call and inspect the latest styles in

"HENRY HEATH" HATS which have just arrived.

In every hat is the combination of comfort and exclusive style.



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TELEPHONE 346

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is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable, it is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom, Comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS

GOLF HOSE, SOCKS, Etc.

## DANCE MUSIC

FOR THE COMING SEASON  
WALTZES.

"LEGEND OF THE SEA" "CECELE"  
"TESORO MIO" "MODESTY"  
"DESTINY" "YEUX TURQUOISES"

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

SEE WINDOW

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

## THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"  
Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED,  
EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS,  
6, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

## TO-MORROW

In case you have forgotten, or are not aware  
of the fact TO-MORROW, 30th November,

IS

## HEATHER DAY

At 8 a.m. collecting and sale of badges  
begins; Don't miss the

MOTOR CAR PROCESSION

at 11 a.m. and be on the Cricket Ground  
between 12 and 1 to buy at the Auction.

AND

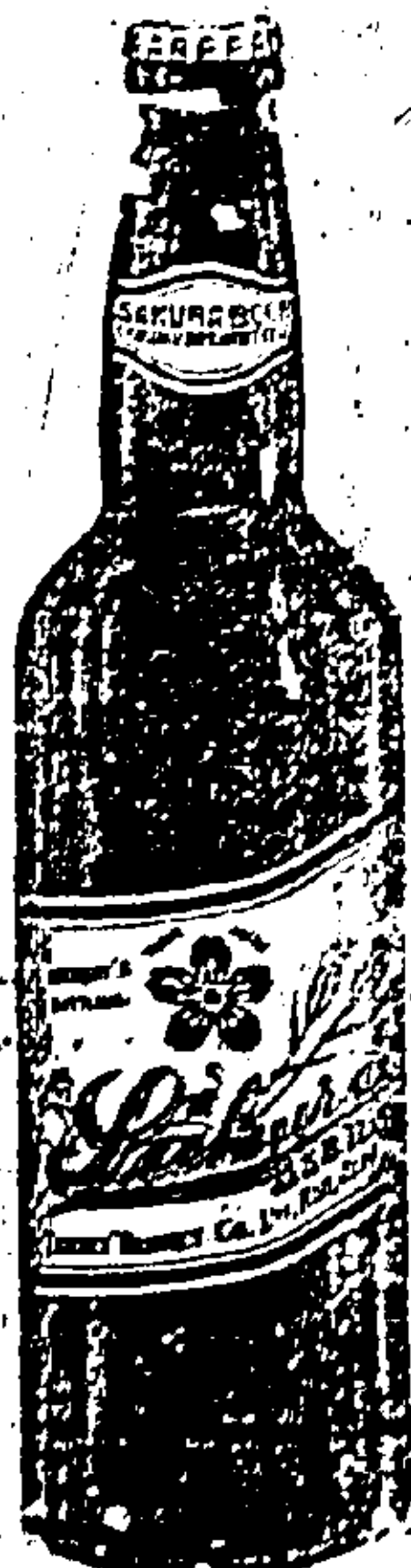
at 3.30 on Murray Parade Ground for

## ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

When all the delights of an Old Scottish Fair  
will be presented.

All money raised is for the cure of our wounded  
and disabled soldiers.

## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES  
LIMITED

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver  
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.  
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.  
One, Two and Three-Bottom Suites with Private Bath.  
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.  
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodation.  
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada, and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Rates, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,  
General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Rona Kool.J. H. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,or to REISS & Co., Canton  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

## MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-  
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1083.

DES VUEUX ROAD.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama...	\$Tokio Maru Capt. Ogura	[THURS. 13th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	\$Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	[TUES. 11th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	\$Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	[SATUR. 15th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	[FRI. 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
KOBE and Yokohama...	\$Benito Maru Capt. Yamamoto	[SATURDAY, 1st Dec.
KOBE and Yokohama...	\$Kirin Maru Capt. Sasagi	[TUESDAY, 11th Dec.
KOBE and Yokohama...	\$Totomi Maru Capt. Araki	[SUNDAY, 2nd Dec.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.  
Wireless Telegraphy.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailing from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
PERIA MARU	19,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	31st Dec.
YENYO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	6th Feb.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ARYO MARU	15,500	15th Dec.
KIYO MARU	17,200	27th Dec.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	14th Jan.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.  
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375. KING'S BUILDINGS.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between  
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S.	Departure	S.S.	Departure
Tjikembang	20th Dec.	Tjisondari	27th Dec.
Arakan	27th Dec.	Bintang	3rd Jan.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.  
JANUARY 26, 1918.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER  
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET  
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"  
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED  
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10, Agents.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shengking	1st Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	4th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	6th Dec. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong November 29, 1917.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Titaroom	Moji	1st Dec.	2nd Dec.	Shanghai
Tiliwong		5th Dec.	7th Dec.	
Tibodas		3rd Dec.	7th Dec.	Kobe
Tijmanoeck		20th Dec.	25th Dec.	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)  
Steamships. Captain Leaving.  
Haitan ... J. E. Hodgins ... FRI. 30th Nov., at noon.  
Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI. 7th Dec., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co.,  
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Fri. 30th Nov. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 30th Nov. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sun. 2nd Dec. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 7th Dec. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers of this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other wharves en route.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Swatow by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Changhai.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all  
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.  
FORWARDERS.  
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—  
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2000.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

N.Y.K. Management and  
Shareholders.

This month (says the "Japan Chronicle") the Directorate of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is to be re-elected, and the opportunity has been taken by some shareholders for starting an agitation to get the Company's methods of business reformed. On the night of the 5th instant a number of shareholders held a meeting, at which a body called the N.Y.K. Reformers' League was formed and a resolution was adopted to the following effect:—"The management of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha should be reformed so that it may take steps appropriate to face the situation with a view actively to work out its development." The meeting elected an Executive Committee of seven members, including prominent shipowners and share and stock brokers, such as Messrs. Kishimoto Kentaro, Katsuda Ginjo, Okezaki Tokichi, Inouye Tokusaburo, and Shima Sadajiro.

N.Y.K. Extra American Vessels.

It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha contemplates withdrawing the extra steamers on the American service. The reason seems to be the decreased shipments on the return voyage, and that if the extra service is to be maintained, the charter of the vessels used has to be renewed at high rates. The extra steamers were chartered last year or at the beginning of this year at about ¥17 per ton. Though the charter market has recently declined, the present rate is, nevertheless, no less than ¥27. It is thought it will be unremunerative to keep up the extra service with steamers chartered at such a high rate; hence, the proposal for discontinuance of the service. It is expected that on the termination of the charter contracts for the extra steamers at the end of this year, they will be either totally withdrawn or reduced in number.

Formosa Freight.

Hitherto the freight on the free or unsubsidised service between Yokohama and Takao has been about double that for the subsidised service between Kobe and Keelung. As a result of this discrepancy in freight rates the advance in the price of commodities in the southern part of Formosa has been far greater than in the northern part, and accordingly representatives of the southern community appealed to the Government-General to lower the freight for the unsubsidised service. On the other hand, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha approached the authorities with a request to raise the subsidised freight. The steamship company has eventually carried its point, and decided almost to double the rates on fertiliser, bean cake, etc. on the outward voyage, and to raise by about 4 per cent. the charges for rice, sugar, tea, etc. on the return voyage. The increased rates are to become operative from December 1st next. The freight for the unsubsidised steamers is also to be raised.

The Camille Rickmers Sate  
at Norfolk.

The S.S. Camille Rickmers, one of the first of the German vessels seized at this port upon the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany to be placed in commission, has arrived safely at Norfolk, Virginia, says the "Manila Daily Bulletin" of November 21, after having passed the danger zone of the Mediterranean and after having negotiated the Atlantic crossing without incident. News of the safe arrival of the ship in the United States was received in an official message to the governor general yesterday, and will relieve the anxiety of a number of Manila families, representatives of which were members of the crew of the vessel. The Camille Rickmers left Manila several months ago, proceeding to Singapore, where she loaded a cargo of rice in addition to coal and supplies for the destroyer flotilla which left the islands for Atlantic service shortly after her departure. She accompanied the five destroyers through the Suez, and then left them to proceed on the last leg of her journey alone. It is presumed here that the federal shipping board will assign her to duty in the trans-Atlantic trade, although the insular authorities, particularly the purchasing agent, have been active in an attempt to make arrangements whereby she might be permitted to bring out a cargo of much-needed supplies for the government from New York by way of the Suez canal. Nothing definite as to her future movements, however, is known here yet.



**Come one! Come all!!**

# **St. Andrew's Fair**

**MURRAY PARADE GROUND**

**Commencing 3.30 p.m.**

**FRIDAY, 30th NOVEMBER.**

## **Merry-Go-Rounds.**

Shooting the Shute  
Shooting Galleries  
Swing Boats  
Joy Wheel  
Cheap Jack  
Kicking the Football

## **Grand Palace of Varieties.**

Aerial Flight  
Gypsy Caravan  
SEE THE ZOO  
Aunt Sally  
Punch and Judy  
Coconut Shies

**ETC., ETC., ETC.**

**Refreshments on the Ground.**

**ADMISSION:** - - Adults \$1.00 Children 20 cents.

## **ALL THE FUN OF THE FAIR**

**PROCEEDS IN AID OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS, IRRESPECTIVE OF  
NATIONALITY, IN SCOTTISH HOSPITALS.**



# ST ANDREW'S FAIR



MURRAY  
PARADE  
GROUND  
ON



HEATHER DAY - NOV 30<sup>TH</sup>

PROCEEDS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS IRRESPECTIVE OF  
NATIONALITY IN SCOTTISH HOSPITALS.

Letter by the "South China Morning Post," Ltd., Hongkong.



## NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE  
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-  
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
FORWARDING DEPT.  
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN  
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.  
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited  
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences  
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.  
For freight and passage apply to—  
Yok Building, Tel. 1574. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.  
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA," and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.  
a.s. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.  
a.s. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.  
a.s. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-  
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &  
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special  
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.  
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian  
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.  
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,  
Apply to—  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Chater Road.  
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO  
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG  
THURSDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1917.  
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1917.

6.00 a.m. Hongshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

B.S. Sui An Tons 1,651. B.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok  
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's  
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "SUI AN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at  
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

H.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30  
a.m. Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The admission of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the  
Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police  
Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to  
apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$5, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

B.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and B.S. NANNING 569 Tons

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other  
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round  
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice  
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.  
These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted  
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.  
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
KOTAI MANNING (China House), 100, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

## NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,  
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,  
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,  
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

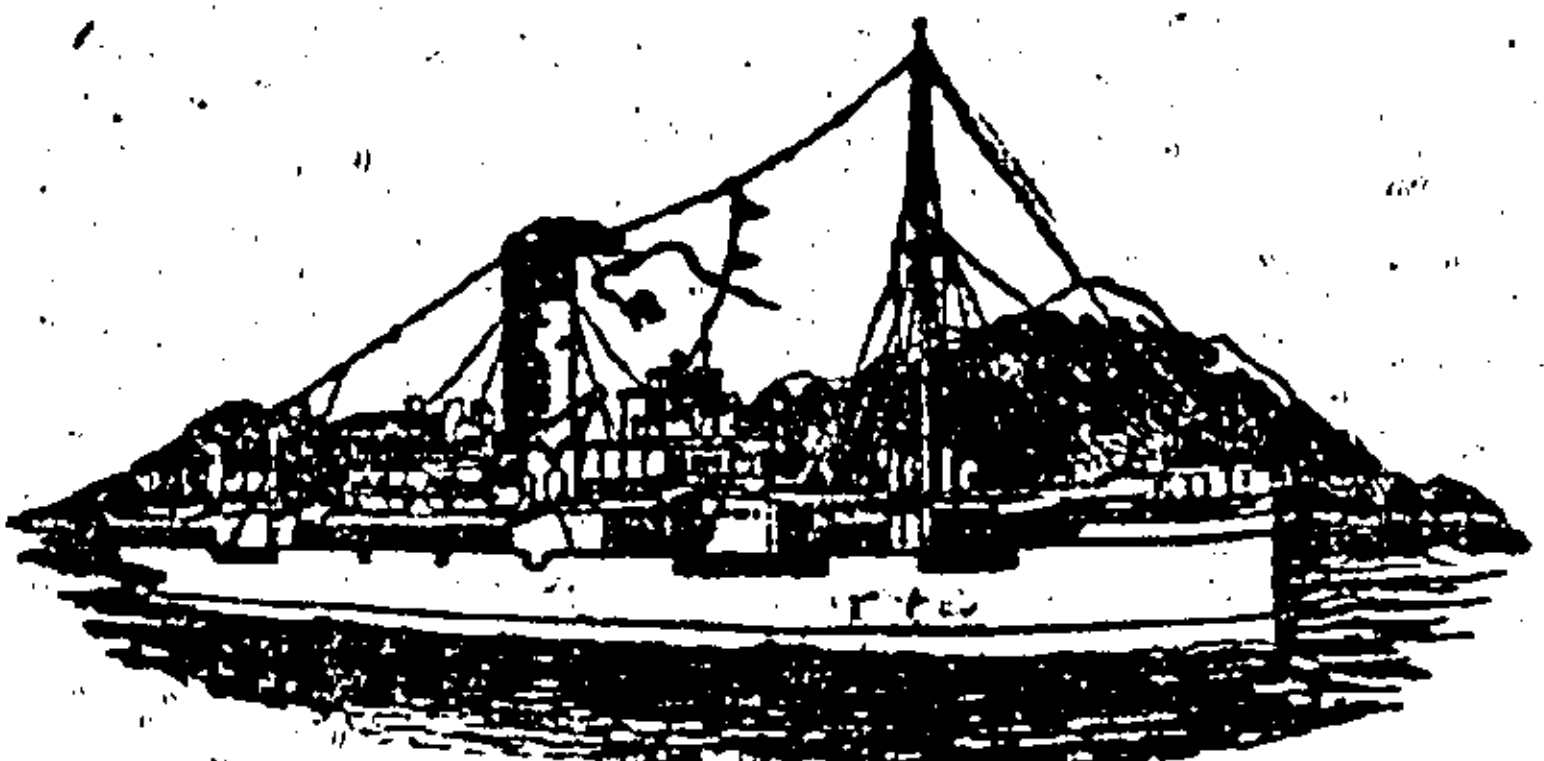
787' X 88' X 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.  
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,  
Guiboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,  
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-  
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND  
ENGINEERING COMPANY,  
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA &amp; JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOO DOCK" Tel. No. 212.

## NOTICES.



MITSUBISHI GOSHI  
KWAISHA.

(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTAGE, KISH-  
IOAKE, YOSHINOYARI, HOJO, NAMA-  
ZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINKEI,  
KAMİYAMADA, SIBI and OYUBAR  
Collieries.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—  
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI  
MUJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU-  
OTARU, MUMONAN, HAKODATE,  
KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-  
HAMA, NAGOYA, ISUMI, GUA, VLADI-  
VOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING,  
DAIREN, TAIPEI, LONDON, NEW  
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,  
HAIKONG, CANTON and  
SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"  
Codes: AI, A.B.C. 5th Ed., West-  
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-  
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.  
MACONDRAY & CO., SINGA-  
PORE—Messrs. BORNES CO.,  
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BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

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## NOTICE

During the absence of the staff  
compiling a Dollar Directory in Singa-  
pore, the affairs of the

HONGKONG  
DOLLAR DIRECTORY

are being handled by Messrs. Kelly  
& Walsh, Chater Road, to whom all  
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Our P.O. Box is 431.

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## CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF  
STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

having arrived Consignees, of  
cargo by her are hereby informed  
that all goods are being landed  
at their risk into the hazardous  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Company,  
Limited, whence, and/or from the  
wharves, delivery may be  
obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th  
November 1917, at 5 p.m. will  
be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and dam-  
aged packages are to be left in  
the Godown, where they will be  
examined by Messrs. Goddard  
and Douglas on 30th November,  
1917, at 9.30 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer  
must be presented in writing  
within 10 days after arrival of  
Steamer, otherwise they will not  
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be  
effected by us in any case what-  
ever.  
Bills of Lading will be counter-  
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JARDINE, MATHESON  
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Agents,

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1917.

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Kilbie Mr. & Mrs. G. Titchner Geo.  
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Lambert Miss G. T. & T.  
Lodge Capt. & Mrs. G. Watkins J.  
Murrell V. Walton E.S.

## NOTICES.



COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. S. 296.—It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly  
marked "Tender for Quarries" will be received at this Office until Noon on Monday, the 3rd day of  
December, 1917, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and  
the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1918.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the  
Colonial Treasury a sum of \$50 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited  
to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter  
contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

Conditions of letting and plans of the Quarries can be seen on application to the Principal Land  
Surveyor, P.W.D.

## PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upset Crown Rent.
Tsat Tsz Mui No. 2.	12.02	\$ 800
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 & 4.	73.90	3,300
Hok Un No. 6.	8.44	2,100
Ma Tau Kok No. 7.	6.70	700
Do. No. 8.	4.60	1,800
Ma Ti No. 9.	1.94	200
Jordan Road No. 10.	4.65	1,000
Yaumati No. 11.	2.98	1,000
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6.	2.00	800
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 19, 20 & 25.	0.12	1,300
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 9, 11-14, 21, & 22.	3.90	500
Cha Kwo Ling Nos. 1-30	24.55	2,700
Sai Tso Wan Nos. 1-16.	16.53	600
Lyemun Nos. 1-25.	26.44	3,000
Puk Tsun Heung No. 12.	4.29	1,200

W. G. HUMPHREYS  
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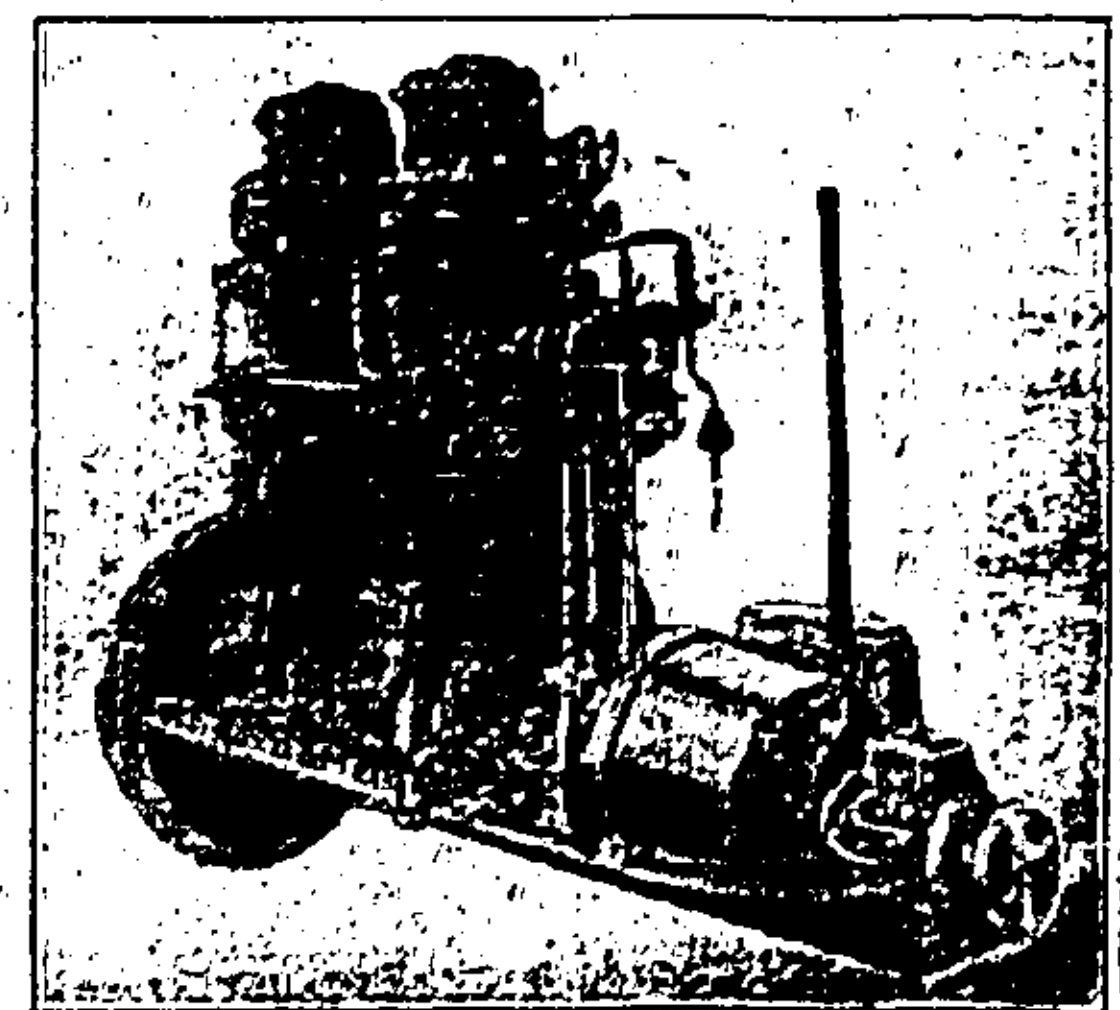
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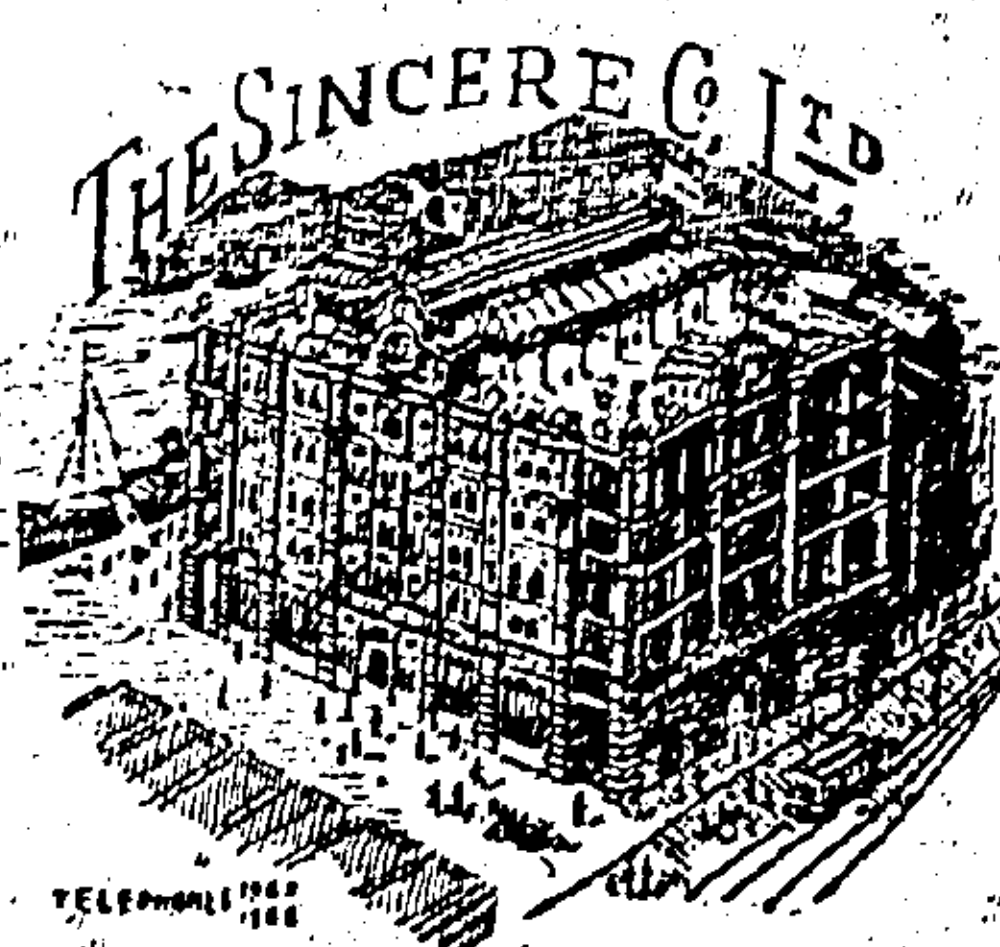
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The Largest Modern Department  
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Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

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Everingham C.T. Shirley F.  
Flaher F.H. Shirley Miss W.  
Hind Mr. & Mrs. A. Sewington J.S.  
Knot J. Ward H.W.  
King O. Wilkinson J.E.  
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Blair D.K. Mrs. H.M.C.  
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Mrs. C.T. Perkins T.L.  
Cary Mr. & Mrs. F.W. Perrin Madams  
Downing Mr. & Pederson Miss  
Mrs. H.B.L. Roberts Mr. & Mrs.  
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Hale Mr. & Mrs. S.A. & Mrs. A.

Hartley Mr. & Mrs. Smith S.E.  
H.B. Skinner Miss  
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Muir R. Wilson J.  
Mathes Mrs. Viora Weston Mr. & Mrs.  
de Young C.B.



## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were:—

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, (Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.)

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventris.)

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. C. Mc-Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Auton.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chi P'ok.

The Hon. Mr. A. H. Holyoak.

The Hon. Mr. R. G. Shewan.

The Hon. Mr. H. Fook.

Mr. E. Bullock (Clerk of Councils.)

## Financial.

The following financial minutes, recommended by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—

A sum of \$500 in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, other charges, furniture.

A sum of \$2,000 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Kowloon, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (42) compensation and re-appointments.

A sum of \$12,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, miscellaneous, (17) typhoon and repair work damages.

A sum of \$50 in aid of the vote Crown Solicitor's Office, other charges, incidental expenses.

A sum of \$8,500 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, rent allowance.

Commenting on the last-named minute, H. E. the Officer Administering the Government said:—With regard to Financial Minute No. 88, the sum of \$8,500 recommended is for the purpose of paying monthly allowances not exceeding \$100 in the case of Senior Officers and \$50 in the case of Junior Officers, who are wives and families have been absent from the Colony during the current year for a consecutive period of more than two months. It was recommended that the scheme for providing allowances in aid of rent to members of the Civil Service occupying separate houses or apartments gave no relief to married officers who, in the absence of their families were living in circumstances that did not qualify them for such allowances. The heavy charges to which they are liable for use support of their families elsewhere clearly entitles them to some relief, especially in view of the fact that it is in many cases impossible for an officer's wife and family to return to the Colony at present, even if desired. The degree of hardship incurred varies so much that the allowance to be granted is left to the discretion of the Governor in each case. The grant of such allowances has been approved by the Secretary of State, subject to the consent of Honourable Members.

## Optim Wrappers.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to make further provision against the counterfeiting of labels, wrappers and marks used in connection with Government optum.

The second reading was agreed to and the Bill subsequently passed through all its stages without amendment.

## Regulation of Ferries.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to regulate ferries.

He said that certain draft regulations were published in the Gazette the same time as the Bill, and the object of those was to excite discussion. It was not proposed for the present to make those regulations, but it was intended to appoint a small Committee, upon which unofficial members would be represented in order that it might consider the whole question of regulation under the Ordinance.

The Acting Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak asked if the letting out of the ferries to

be considered by the Committee.

His Excellency replied that the Committee could bring forward reasons against such a procedure if it thought necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak said that his point was that a Chinese Company had been engaged in the ferry service for quite fifteen years and had put a lot of capital into the business. He thought it was a matter of common justice that they should have preferential consideration.

His Excellency stated that the Government would not be obliged to accept the highest or any tender.

The Hon. Attorney General stated that the member for the Chamber of Commerce would be asked if he would join the committee and also a Chinese member. The Committee was not a committee of the Council.

Without further discussion, the Bill was read a second time. It later passed through all its stages and was passed.

## Pension Ordinance.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Pension Ordinance, 1882.

This Bill was put through all stages without discussion and passed.

## Imports and Exports Office.

A report of the proceedings of the Public Works Committee meeting held on June 7 was laid on the table, showing that the Chairman laid before the Committee preliminary drawings for permanent offices for the Imports and Exports Department, to be erected on the land at present occupied by the temporary offices to the south and east of the Harbour Office. The drawings showed that it was proposed to erect a 4-storied building, fronting on Des Voeux Road and a 3-storied building, fronting on Connaught Road, the latter forming an extension of the existing Harbour Office building. The scheme also involved the demolition of the existing boatmen's quarters, etc., in connection with the Harbour Office and the erection of a new block of subsidiary buildings in the compound which would be enclosed by the Harbour Office and the proposed Imports and Exports Offices. The whole of the 3-storied building, fronting on Connaught Road, and three floors of the 4-storied building, fronting on Des Voeux Road, would afford the accommodation specified by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department, but in the case of the latter building, a fourth storey had been added to provide for future requirements. Meanwhile, the rooms on the fourth storey would be unallocated and could doubtless be let. In addition to office accommodation, the buildings, as allocated, contained three sets of quarters for European Revenue Officers. The native staff would be housed partly in the subsidiary building previously mentioned and partly in a low building on the roof of the 4-storied building. The cost of the entire scheme was estimated roughly at \$345,000. The Committee unanimously approved of the scheme submitted and recommended that the buildings should be so constructed as to be capable of being increased to five stories in height and should have concrete floors throughout.

Widening Queen's Road East.

There was laid on the table a report of the proceedings of the Public Works Committee meeting held on November 19, stating that the Chairman laid before the Committee a plan showing a proposed widening of Queen's Road East between Arsenal Street and the Royal Naval Hospital. It was proposed to widen the road throughout to a minimum width of 80 feet between the fronts of the houses and to throw the whole of the additional 10 feet into the carriage-way, thus increasing it to, at least, 40 feet in width. The Chairman explained that it was intended to carry out the scheme piecemeal, as opportunity arose through the frontagers, whose property was affected, rebuilding their premises. If carried out in this manner, the cost of the scheme would probably be under \$100,000. If however it were desired at any time to ex-

## "HEATHER DAY."

Generous Support from Outports.

Mr. W. Nicholson's appeal to the Coast Ports on behalf of "Heather Day" Fund has been most successful, the sum to hand (including promises) representing over \$2,100, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and Formosa are all contributing nicely, not to speak of Saigon, which has cabled the magnificent amount of \$1,550.

Yesterday afternoon the "Heather Day" Souvenir Programmes were on sale and went like hot cakes, almost indeed as fast as they issued from the binders' hands. Copies were distributed for sale at the Hongkong Hotel, King Edward Hotel, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., Wm. Powell Ltd., Cafe Wiseman, and Anderson Music Company, and to-day further copies as they become available will be obtainable at other leading stores, etc.

Readers are reminded of to-morrow's auction on the Cricket Ground between 12 and 1 o'clock. On Saturday the Fair will recommence at 7 p.m., this leaving the afternoon free for other engagements.

## Grand Palace of Varieties.

The following will appear at the Grand Palace of Varieties on "Heather Day"—D. Vernon and Agor, eccentric and patter comedians; Jack Marriott and his boxing boys (Sonny Marriott, aged 9 years; v. Battling Sim, aged 10 years; Sluggar Lawson, aged 12 years; v. Spike Logan, aged 12 years; Jack Marriott v. Tom Kelly; Young Jim Anderson, referee); Eighteen Beels by Tiny Tots from Quarry Bay; the famous "Number Nines" Concert Party of the 25th Middlesex Regiment; "The Morries in their original sketch entitled "The Substitute"; Wm. McGregor and Charters, in their conjuring absurdity, "Chew Chin Fat"; Prof. A. P. Braga, assisted by Messrs. D. D'Almeida e Castro and John Basio in his wizard act; Pat Malone, A. O. O. comedian, in "All Scotch"; Miss Mary Hyde, danseuse, in Beels and Fingie; Mrs. Owen and Troupe in a patriotic ensemble, with Mr. S. Gray as soloist; Gordon Cooke, Hongkong's youngest amateur illusionist, assisted by Mr. George Esauvett; George Marchesi, versatile singer; The Magpies Concert Party in popular numbers. Pipers McEwan and McGregor will enliven the proceedings.

## Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospital:—Union Church, \$36.69.

## League Cricket.

The following will represent the O.R.C. against the University on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. sharp on O.R.C. ground at Causeway Bay:—Ng See Kwong (Captain), Ng See Yuen, Un Hui Fan, Wei Lee Sun, G. Lee, Wong Kwok Kwong, Ho Wing Kin, Wong Po Keung, H. Ching, Yew Man Chun, and Kwok Shun Yau.

pedite the completion of the scheme, this could be done by compensating owners for the alterations of their premises in addition to paying compensation for the land to be resumed. The cost of the scheme would, in such case, be greatly increased. An opportunity of making a compromise with the scheme, owing to the proposed reconstruction of four houses, had arisen, and it was desired to take advantage of it. Mr. Holyoak suggested that the extent of the widening should be increased, but the Chairman informed him that, in connection with the Praya East Reclamation Scheme, a main thoroughfare, 100 feet in width, would be provided which would be approximately parallel with Queen's Road East. In view of this, Mr. Holyoak agreed that the proposed widening was adequate. After full discussion, it was agreed to recommend that the widening scheme, as delineated on the plan, should be undertaken.

## GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY.

How It Helped Russia.

Mr. George Benwick, the Daily Chronicle correspondent, writes from Amsterdam under date of October 11 as follows:—

Admiral von Capelle's most astounding revelations regarding insurrection in the German fleet give point to some statements recently come from Germany, but which, arriving singly and being apparently isolated and somewhat dubious rumours, could not be connected with anything so serious as what has undoubtedly happened.

I am able to add some information, which I believe thoroughly reliable. There was recently no little talk in Germany regarding the almost complete inactivity of the German fleet in the Baltic against Russia at a time when there were obvious opportunities.

It is a fact that insurrection took place on at least six important units of the Grand Fleet. That not only put them out of action, but caused the authorities to doubt the discipline and loyalty of the crews of other large ships. For that reason, therefore, it was deemed inadvisable to embark on any action involving the use of battleships.

Not only so, but the naval authorities decided they dared not take the sternest measures on anything like a large scale, because it was clearly evident the strong hand would have the effect of increasing the evil. They saw they could not uproot the evil, so they had to be content with pruning it.

The number of men condemned to death probably does not exceed half a dozen, but the step was taken of completely changing and intermixing the crews, separating the worst offenders and throwing several scores of sailors and marines into prison, which could be done, of course, with very much less "publicity" than the carrying out of sentence of death.

The seriousness of the events is shown by the fact that the phrase used in the Reichstag and in the comments in the Press—"with the object of handing the ships over to the enemy"—does fairly and liberally describe what was attempted in more than one case.

Accurate details, of course, are unlikely to transpire, but I have reason for the belief that it is correct that attempts were made by ships at sea to depose their officers and make for a neutral port.

Travellers from Germany have on several occasions told me stories of the difficulty the German naval authorities experience in getting submarine crews together. But that difficulty was got over by extra pay, good conditions of life, and liberal leave. That there should be difficulty in obtaining such a comparatively small number of trustworthy men is significant.

What is the reason for the trouble? Undoubtedly it begins by inadequate food provision. In this case it is interesting to recall that the first serious food troubles occurred at Kiel, and I was assured some time ago that food scarcely extended to the fleet.

A traveller from a German port recently informed me that his talks with German sailors convinced him that the Battle of Jutland had considerable adverse effect on them. Sailors of the Grand Fleet show they know that in the British Fleet they have such a superior lot that going out to fight it means something like going into a trap.

Again, long-enforced idleness has tended to sap the men's activity and spirit, seeing that it is accompanied by unnecessarily hard conditions.

As for the general situation caused by the revelations in the Reichstag, the position has not developed any further. There is some feeling of regret that the Independent Socialists gave the Government the opportunity to use a trump card at that particular moment.

The question at issue was the unsatisfactory nature of the Government's reply to the interpellation regarding the Pan-German agitation in the army and among officials, and it is thought that, had care been taken with regard to the debate, especially by the Independent Socialists, considerable success might have been scored by the majority of the

Reichstag. But the chance was given the Government to parry attacks, and the revelations served the immediate purpose. How long that immediate purpose will serve is a question, but it may serve a considerable period when the Reichstag shows itself so invertebrate.

One result, however, is important. The matter has brought the orthodox Socialists to the side of their quondam friends. Fall reports of the Reichstag proceedings show von Capelle's charges were based on very slight grounds, and that is firmly emphasised by the comments of the democratic journals. Apart from the rejoicings in the Pan-German Press, which may be disregarded as merely exaggerated paraphrases of the Government statements, Michaelis and Capelle are sternly condemned in the majority of the newspapers.

Vorwarts declares for open war. "Michaelis must go," it cries, and it mentions the piquant detail that in his speech Dr. Friedrich Naumann made reference to Bethmann Hollweg, and the ex-Chancellor's name was received with loud applause, which could scarcely sound pleasant in Michaelis's ears.

Indeed Michaelis's statements appear to have been somewhat coldly received, even by the Right.

Vorwarts goes on to say that, though it fought Bethmann Hollweg, he was a giant, compared with the men of to-day. The Socialist journal charges both Michaelis and von Capelle with "quite incomprehensible lack of a sense of responsibility." Even if the three Deputies are guilty the Government's action is unpardonable. Its methods are a mockery of legal procedure in a legal state, and if no legal action is taken, then the assertions of Michaelis and von Capelle will be branded as ridiculous before the whole world.

If action is taken, the journal goes on to argue, then it will be a case in which the Government has already pronounced judgment. Michaelis and von Capelle, it adds, have provided the world with an extraordinary entertainment, have represented to it the triumph of Bolshevism in Germany, and they have acted as chief propagandists for the Independent Socialist party. "Germany cannot win her defensive war," concludes Vorwarts, "while her fate is directed by a threadbare bureaucratic zeal and a narrow-minded police spirit. Let an end be made to this tragedy."

Vorwarts Zeitung ridicules the idea that the Chancellor can get rid of the Socialists in such fashion, and believes he has helped them to triumph. It points out that his edict of excommunication against the Parliamentarians is also a declaration against the thousands of faithful Socialist soldiers at the front, and the workmen in munitions and other factories. The Chancellor, it says, surely cannot believe that the expression of his personal feeling will suffice to turn these men from the party to which they now belong.

The Berliner Tagblatt asks:—"Where are proofs of the guilt of the three deputies? And what curious legal procedure is it which the highest official in the country, the Chancellor and after him the Minister of Marine, open against the three deputies from the Government benches of the Reichstag?"

"The sailors were shot, and then, when they could not give evidence, their depositions were suddenly brought forward, not in a court of law, but at a moment deemed propitious politically. One can only believe that the documents of the Public Prosecutor contain no definite proofs."

The journal regards the matter as one for Reichstag inquiry, and draws a clever picture of the difference the authorities evidently think there is between a newspaper saying a word thought to be against military interests and "use in the political battle of this terrible fleet tragedy."

One of the best speeches made in the debates was that by Friedrich Naumann, known as the author of "Central Europe." He protested in strong language against the Government having made use of the cases as a political weapon. "Whether we agree," he said, "with the policy of the Independent Socialists or not,

## YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Royal Engineers v. Middlesex Regt.

This was the first appearance of both teams in the U.S. League, which was played on the Navy Ground yesterday. The following were the teams:—

R. E.—Clarke; Blumfield, Lucas; Charters, Smith, White; Strange, Townsend, Gordon, Horlop, Pascall.

Middlesex Regt.—Brown; Allen, Fawthrop; Jarvis, Fawcett, Bailey; Scroton, Bravington, Dickson, Watts, Walden.

Referee:—Mr. Wright.

The R.E. set the ball rolling, but were quickly robbed. The Middlesex, more than held their own for the first twenty minutes, but their shooting was very weak indeed. The Sappers now began to settle down to their game, Strange putting in some lovely centres, which were not taken advantage of. Not till quite late in this half was any advantage gained. Townsend worked his way through the defence. The goalie came out and covered the ball, only to see it rebound off Townsend into the net, thus putting the Sappers one up at half-time.

The second half saw the Engineers much more in the picture, and it was only on a few occasions that the Middlesex got near their opponents goal. A few minutes from the restart, Pascall scored. This came as quite a surprise, as the goalie made no attempt to stop what was apparently a slow shot. Soon after this, Strange added No. 3 with a very powerful drive from a difficult angle, and within two minutes from time Gordon found the rigging with a shot well out of the goalie's reach. Result:—R.E., 4; Middlesex Regt. O.

Comments.—The Middlesex went off in fine style, and if they could have only kept that form up, they would have got away much lighter. Fawcett at half is quite a smart player, and of the forwards, Scroton and Watts were good. For the R.E., Strange put in some very fine centres. He is very fast, and when once on the go wants a lot of catching. Of the defence, White was quite a shining light, his tackling and feeding being quite a feature of the game.

LEAGUE II.

88th Co. R.G.A. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.

Played on the Club Ground yesterday and resulted in a win for 88th Co. by 3 goals to nil. The winners were much the better team, and on the day's play quite a deserved win by the margin stated.

Saturday's Matches.

In the United Services League the Royal Engineers meet the R.G.A. on Saturday at Happy Valley. Kick-off 4 p.m. The R.E. team will be:—Clarke; Blumfield and Lucas; Charters, Smith (Capt.) and White; Strange, Townsend, Gordon, Horlop and Pascall.

In the Hongkong League (Division II), the Royal Engineer Reserves meet Kowloon on Saturday on the Navy Ground, Happy Valley. Kick-off 2.30 p.m. The R.E. Reserves will be represented by:—Salter, Simonds and Crickshanks; Cuckow (Capt.), Waller and Webber; Millard, Baker, Dunrope, Todd and Reakes.

what the Chancellor has said compels us to side with them."

He pleaded strongly for peace, condemned savagely the annexationist campaign, and brought loud cheers from the Majority of the Reichstag by an outburst on Tirpitz. He used to be, he said, a great friend of Tirpitz, but that was over, for the admiral's action as head of the Pan-German Fatherland party was "one of the most painful experiences of the war."

On the whole, the Chancellor, with all his daring, may have to pay dearly for temporary victory. The charges put forward by him and his colleagues have been denied emphatically, and, as Herr Ledebour interrupted when the Chancellor rose for the last time, "it is now the turn of the defendant Michaelis to speak."

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

If the world were not at war, humanity would deem the tragedy of the Yellow River the greatest disaster of the times, says the Daily Chronicle. China's Sorrow! So they call this mighty devastating torrent, which periodically ravages the land. Earthquakes and volcanoes claim their thousands and scores of thousands, but the Hoang-Ho drowns millions. To Marco Polo, familiar with the bridled waters of Venice, it seemed an appalling fact that the Kara-Moran, as he called it, was "of such magnitude, both in respect of width and depth, that no solid bridge can be erected upon it," but he did not know all.

The Chinese had the cantilever bridge ages before we applied the principle, and they could have spanned this raging monster if it could be kept within its bed. But it cannot. With its tremendous volume of water it brings down and slowly deposits such volumes of detritus that it raises its bed. The Chinese embark and embark to keep it within bounds, but still the river rises. The race between river and engineers goes on from age to age, till boats sail upon a broad expanse of water up in the air, while men walk far below. Then the breach comes, and the far-flung flood, and the devastation and drownings—as now.

The late Sir George Radford, M.P. for East Lillington, was a cultured man of many interests. He was the author of the delightful essay on "Falstaff" in the first series of Mr. Birrell's "Obiter Dicta." His modesty was excessive, and you needed to penetrate the veil of his reserve to realise how rich his mind was, how generous his heart, how piquant his talk. He could be humorous as well as witty. His varied experience, wide reading, and whimsical humour made his conversation a delight to listen to. Sir George Radford spoke rarely in the House of Commons, but when he did there was always originality and raciness in his remarks. The soul of sincerity and simplicity, he loathed all pomposity and pretence. The Progressive party in municipal London and London Liberalism owe much to this able, modest, unselfish man.

The London Daily News publishes the following extract from a letter from an officer who commanded a battalion of Chinese from Wei-hai-Wei:—

"I feel awfully sick about it. Evidently no consideration whatever is taken of the fact that I know Chinese. Another man who speaks Chinese and had been O.O. for 2,000 Chinese on the voyage from China was put under the front (no knowledge of Chinese). He was told by him that he 'had no use for a man who only knew Chinese.' He, the second lieutenant, promptly asked for a transfer to another regiment." The journal adds:—"Something was said in our columns some days ago about the grave issues raised by the treatment of these Chinese labourers as though they were soldier labour battalions, in defiance of express promises to the contrary. If the evidence of this letter is to be accepted, the cause of such deplorable blunders is not far to seek.

His E. the Governor.

Sir Henry May, Governor Hongkong, and his hunting are reported to have "Soled," says the N.O. of the 23rd inst.

To Lady.

We are at Entries for Charming the King's close.

Do not

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Indos Deferred, b. \$ 149.

China Sugars, b. \$ 88.

Malayan Sugars, b. \$ 32.

Lungkai, b. T 151.

H.K. Wharves, b. \$ 94.

Kowloon Docks, b. \$ 126.

Cements, ea. \$ 7.70.

His E. the Governor.

Sir Henry May, Governor Hongkong, and his hunting are reported to have "Soled," says the N.O. of the 23rd inst.

To Lady.

We are at Entries for Charming the King's close.

Do not



## KING PETER AND HIS PEOPLE.

## A Remarkable Interview.

Mr. Edward Marshall writes in the London Observer as follows:—"My people numbered well above four millions when the war began, and now just more than two millions and a half of them are living," said the venerable King of Serbia. "Of these, about two hundred thousand have been sent away as slaves, although the Austrians call this process deportation. So is it a wonder that I speak with feeling?"

The face of this unhappy king is lined and drawn. His sorrow shows upon it. Nearly all his early life he spent in exile. He was past the prime of life when, after the assassination of the former royal family, he was called to the throne. He is thin and tall; his slight stoop does not rob him of his dignity of carriage; his hair and beard are grey. Before the war he wore a moustache only; but in Serbia a beard means sorrow for lost loved ones, and Heaven knows this king has reason for a moustache's badge.

"I have spent the better portion of my life in a republic," the King said. "One of my most pleasant recollections is that in my youth I fought for the great French Republic, which now fights for us in Serbia, against the same enemies with whom we now contend. I fought against the Prussians for them, then; today they fight against the Prussians for me and my people, for themselves, for all the world. Heaven bless the French; and England is a free land, Italy is free, America is free. It is a battle of the free."

"Having lived all my life in a republic, I am glad now that I am merely the crowned president of a republic, and for the presidency I care more than for the crown. I am not a king in the old end, I think, but sense of the term; I am proud because I am a king in a sense much the same as that in which King George of England is a king—king of a people who are free. I am the only king in Europe who was elected to his kingship."

"This war is that of freedom against bondage. Serbia was free, so Austria attacked her. France was free, so Germany attacked her. England was free, and the Germans mistook the meaning to her of that great word 'freedom,' thinking she would not fight for other freedom. Italy is free, and Russia is now free. So in this struggle are the freedom of the world arrayed against the world's oppressors."

"When I came into the kingship of my Serbia I found her a small, free structure, pressed upon both sides by towering powers of autocracy—Austria upon the north and Turkey on the south. It seems to me extraordinary that in this little State we had been able to preserve our ideals of democracy in spite of the vast influence which naturally (and often very viciously) for many years had radiated on us from these neighbours."

"As king I had one duty only, which was to express in the Government I headed the wishes and ideals of my people who had chosen me. These ideals were to live in peace on their own ground, in their own way; my people loved their own green forests and rock-ribbed hills, and coveted nobody's else. These ideals were to till their own rich fields; my people knew how best to till them, and they were happy at the task. My people were and are (such of them as are left) wise agriculturists and great lovers of nature. Let me state this very positively: our first wish was for peace."

"Our second wish was to improve the fate of those of our blood-brothers who had long been enslaved by grim and infidel Turkey and colder brutal Austrian rule. It must be remembered that when this war began three millions of our Serbians were in our own dear land, and nine millions were thus alienated, groaning beneath incredible taxation, humiliated, in every way oppressed."

"New I had we ceased to hope for them, through their bondage had endured during more than five hundred years. More and more, as years went by, had these of our blood-brothers been oppressed by their task-masters. In 1912 we had been forced to fight with Turkey for the rights of these, the members of our national family, and through that fighting we had liberated the part of Serbia which had been held, as part of Macedonia."

"Here let me throw an interesting side-light upon the real character of that 'Christian' Government of Austria which so rigidly performs the formal rites of the Roman Catholic Church, the Emperor of which, to show his full humility in accordance with the teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ, was wont, upon each Good Friday, to wash the feet of twelve old peasants brought to him by clericals. When we, to free our Christian brethren, went in 1912 into fight with the Mohammedans (who deny Christ) the journals of Vienna printed a prayer that the Almighty God might vouchsafe to the Turkish arms, to the Mohammedan, Christ-denying army, a victory over us, the little Christian country which was fighting for the freedom of its brethren!"

"And now my story nears the great and fateful days of 1914, when the whole world was plunged into war, which started on our Serbian frontier. It is all clear. Bismarck and Hohenzollern held a council. Serbia stood in their way. We alone resisted their corrupt manoeuvres. Unlike Bulgaria, unlike the ruling party then in Greece, unlike Albania, we would not be patty in their hands."

"In the construction of the greatest engine, the little pieces are as necessary as the greater parts. Two little bits were absolutely vital to the building of that engine of world-power which Germany and Austria together had imagined in the most heartless, selfish, murderous dream man ever dreamed. These two could not be bought. They were glorious Belgium and my valiant Serbia."

"It was clear to the Teutonic mind that these two essential pieces, not being buyable, must be stolen. The Teutonic conscience made no protest. I do not think there is one. Germany and Austria may contain good men and good women. I do not know. Almost I have come to doubt it. But collectively, as nations, these Powers have proved themselves to be entirely, irretrievably, and unforgivably criminal."

"So Austria, induced no doubt by Germany, seized a tiny, easily, pretext, and presented to my Government and me a quite impossible ultimatum. We were charged with some responsibility for the murder of the Austrian Prince Franz Ferdinand. It is true that he was killed by a man of Serbian blood; but this man was of Austrian nationality. He was not my subject. He was Franz Josef's subject. The Austrian Prince was not killed on my soil, but on Franz Josef's soil."

"But Austria held Serbia responsible! It would have been as reasonable for the United States to have gone to war with Austria when Czizgorz (if he was an Austrian subject) he may have been—I know not—assassinated President McKinley. For that dead Prince Austria herself showed no respect. When his lifeless body was carried in a railway train from the place where it had fallen to its last resting-place in the Austrian capital, I am told that it was in a baggage car, and treated with no more respect than any other bit of luggage. None laid a flower upon its coffin; none wept over it."

"Following Austria's action, I and my Government as a whole, did everything that was possible to avoid a conflict. We even humiliated ourselves so far as to answer most pacifically the degrading ultimatum which the scheming Austrian Government thrust at us. But Austria would not listen. Serbia was sacrificed to make a pretext for the war which Germany desired."

"On July 27, M. Pashitch, our Serbian Prime Minister, had a telegram from the Austrian Foreign Minister declaring war on Serbia. Belgrade was on the frontier. The court and many citizens departed. The army stayed to fight. Two days only elapsed between the ultimatum and the booming of the first gun. It was fired on July 29. For twenty-four hours the bombardment, incessant, wicked, raging against and wrecked our well-loved capital, before our guns replied to it. Our most treasured buildings were in process of demolition, our peaceful citizens lay dead about our streets; but still we waited—waited, hoping against hope that England, France, Russia, someone, might bring the German madmen to their senses and preserve the world. Since then we have been fighting back."

"I am lost in admiration when I consider the achievements of my people. It took the Austrians July, August, and September, to break down the firm resistance of our small but well-equipped and heroically resolute army. Only in October did they succeed in pushing my brave Serbians back. Then they took possession of one-third of our Serbian country, doubly dear to me, I may assure you, because of the long years of my exile from it."

"Then we gathered all our strength and made a superhuman effort. It was successful. At the end of that October we had driven all our enemies across our rivers and freed our land of them. Had we had men we could have invaded Austria and joined Russia in those days. Bulgaria had not yet entered the war, and would not have entered had we had the men. Turkey had done little. She was fighting only in Mesopotamia and Gallipoli, and could not help the Teutons."

"In October, 1915, Germany had prepared to strike her blow, and struck it in conjunction with her allies. As we felt sure she would do, Bulgaria developed as one of them, and the tremendous pressure started. The Germans, under Mackensen, pushed from the north. The Aesians pushed from the west. The Bulgarians pushed from the east. Serbia is a narrow country. It has longitudes, but little latitude. So Serbia could not live. The only thing that we could do was to fight as long as we could fight, Balkan!"

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## Manchurian Rice.

Last year the rice crops in Manchuria were estimated at about 100,000 koku. There were misgivings that this year's would come out very poorly from the drought, flood, etc. These fears are found to be exaggerated, and the actual harvest is expected to reach 100,000 koku. In quality this year's is far inferior to last year's and the decrease in quantity from the cleaning operation is feared to be much larger. It may be added that the crops about Tieling have come out in utter failure.

## War Industries.

According to the Journal of Commerce capital authorised in the formation of new munition and aeroplane companies in the United States during the first nine months of the current year exceeds by more than 50 per cent. the total indicated investment in similar enterprises during 1916 and there is every probability that the 1917 record will surpass the high mark of 1915, when some \$33,000,000 was invested. Up to October 1 the figure for this year stood at \$75,898,000, which means that if during the three remaining months of 1917, an average of \$3,000,000 is maintained the record will be broken. The monthly average so far this year has been "better" than \$8,000,000, although the September total was only \$6,100,000, representing a sharp decline from August and July. New enterprises are about evenly divided between munitions and aeroplanes, although the former hold a considerable lead over the nine months, due to the incorporation of one munitions concern at \$25,000,000. Since August 1, the authorised capital of new munitions and aeroplane companies organised in the United States has been \$222,575,000, of which amount \$68,073,000 has been accounted for since this country entered the conflict. The following tabulation presents the development of the munition and aeroplane industries during the war:

Five months 1914	...	1915	...	1916	...	1917
Year 1914	...	82,235,000	...	Year 1916	...	51,192,000
Year 1915	...	82,235,000	...	Year 1916	...	51,192,000
Year 1916	...	51,192,000	...	Year 1917	...	75,898,000
Nine months 1917	...	75,898,000	...	Total	...	\$222,575,000

and then retreat in the one direction left open to us. So in October, November, and December we made that retreat. Christmas, 1915, saw it done. Enemy occupation of our country was our free people's Christmas gift!

"With the Serbian army (or what remained of it) I retreated through the mountains of Albania. God save any of your people from knowing an experience such as that which we had then! It was in the dead of winter. There were no roads through the mountains of Albania. Women and children died by tens of thousands, of cold, exposure, hunger. That fortnight in the mountains cost Serbia—God, what did that awful fortnight cost my suffering country! Tens of thousands died!"

"I sometimes regret and always wonder that I was not among the multitudes who died. Certainly my heart broke. I love Serbia and her Serbians, and to see my people dying on that awful road—lying down to die beside the cattle and the horses that had lain down to die! What can I say of them, my brave people? Always they were respectful to the king whom they had chosen; always when they saw me shiver, they asked me to the right was: much of their roadside fire; always when they had two cups of bread they offered one of them to me. That bread which I shared with them on that flight through the Albanian mountains was as holy in my sight as any bread of the communion which ever has been eaten in the sanctuary."

"Before we end our talk let me say one thing very solemnly: My only wish as King of Serbia is to see all of my people, Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, freed from their oppressors and united in one State. I wonder if my plea will reach across to America and if she will send troops to the Balkan!"

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

## MARINE INSURANCES.

## FIRE INSURANCES.

## SHIPPING.

## REFINERIES.

## MINING.

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp; C.

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

## COTTON MILLS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1917.

## BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

## Share and General Brokers.

## Princes Building.

## Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

## BUYING.

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

## DISCOUNT PER \$100:

## Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 6 3/4 % dir.

## Chinese... 10 " 6 3/4 %

## Hongkong 20 cts. c. 1 %

## " 10 " 1 %

## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

## For 3 Months 3% per annum.

## For 6 Months 4% per annum.

## For 12 Months 4 1/2 % per annum.

## LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

## 行銀業實法中

## Capital (Paid up) ... 45,000,000

## Up of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

## Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Bethelot.

## General Manager: A. J. Persotte.

## HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

## BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

## In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

## In LONDON: London County &amp; Westminster Bank, Ltd.

## In NEW YORK: Federal Reserve Bank.

## In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

## Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

## Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

## Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

## M. ROUET DE JOURNELL, Manager.

## HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

## 5, Chater Road, Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## 190 A.M. to 1200 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

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## BANKS.

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

## RESERVE FUNDS:

## Sterling ... \$1,500,000 at 2 1/2 %

## Silver ... \$15,000,000

## Silver ... \$15,000,000

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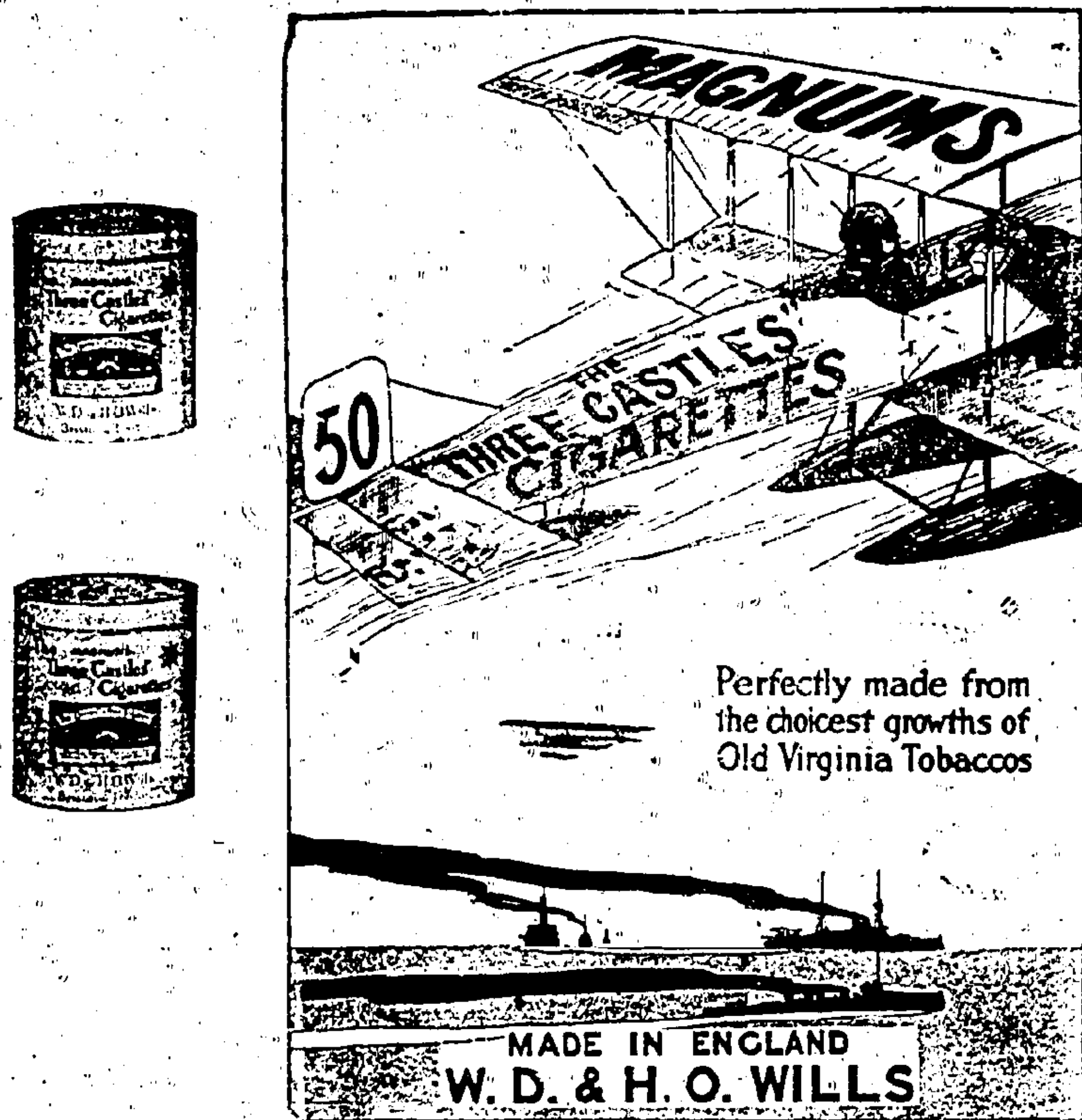
## Silver ... \$15,000,000

## Silver ... \$15,000,000

## Silver ... \$15,000,000



## A SHIPMENT HAS JUST ARRIVED



THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## RAIDS ON LONDON.

Some interesting figures.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu gives some facts as follows of the recent raid on London:—Population attacked, 7,500,000; area, 700 square miles; number of raids, 5; killed, 48; wounded, 231. In all five raids, 163,000 to 1; chance against being wounded, 32,467 to 1. In any one raid (highest figures taken):—Chance against being killed, 625,000 to 1; chance against being wounded, 87,000 to 1. To realize what these figures mean he quoted some others:—Traffic casualties in London streets:—First 9 months of 1917, 487 killed; first nine months of 1917, 14,104 wounded. Three casualties are below the normal, which before the war were about 500 a week. There is much less risk, therefore, from German bombs than from London traffic. Much noise and terror of a novel kind of peril have made some Londoners nervous. While we all feel deeply for those, especially the poorer citizens, who have suffered, and while we hold that the Government must endeavor to protect the capital of the Empire, it is clear that it would be folly to weaken our naval and military air forces at the front. To do so would be to help to play the German game. There is only one course of action likely to improve the success of our arms in France, and this is the withdrawal from our battlefront of bombing squadrons for the purpose of paying off the London score before the present operations in Flanders are concluded. The War Cabinet must be thoroughly convinced of the necessity for meeting raids on London by raids on German towns, but to withdraw bombing squadrons from the hard-fought field of battle in Flanders at this moment in response to public and very natural clamour would be an act which no authorities of the General Staff or Flying Corps could for a moment approve.

V.C. and Son.

Private Thomas Whitham, V.C., of the First Coldstream Guards, was at the Town Hall, Barnley, publicly presented with a gold watch and chain. The hero carried his baby through the crowded streets.

## NOTICE.

4% FRENCH LOAN  
(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T.T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be opened to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16TH 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.  
Issue Price: 68.60%  
Full particulars will be supplied on application to the  
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,  
5, Chater Road.

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer  
"EUMAEUS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, where it will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd December, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th Dec. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th November, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained under Massageur.  
Ten years experience.  
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.  
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES  
IF REFERRED.  
No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

## NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
(Fire & Marine)

HAVING been appointed Agents to the above Company, we are prepared to accept risks at current rates.  
UNION TRADING CO.,  
Agents.  
Queen's Buildings  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917.

## ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS  
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha  
Telephone 222 & 223.

## POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt, except for members of the Expeditionary Forces, and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Enghra, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fathran, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—  
Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 90 cents.  
Do. 7 lbs. ... \$1.80  
Do. 11 lbs. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undenominated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

## WEATHER REPORT.

November 29th 11h. 47m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly along the China Coast and increased slightly elsewhere; the anticyclone is central over the Yangtze Valley, and the depression in the China Sea has filled up.

Fresh to strong monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day 0.09 inch. Total since January 1st 30.24 inches against an average of 81.98 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong & Gap Rocks.	N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

District.	Forecast.
2 Formosa Channel.	N. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.  
November 29, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a	30.34	42	58	nw	1b	
Nemuro	5a						
Ladade							
Yokohama							
Sochi							
Nagasaki							
Kagima							
Shima							
Naha							
Katsuma							
Bonin Is.							
Whaiwei	6a	30.34	42	58	nw	1b	
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Shanghai		30.42	36	93	n	1b	
Yokohama		30.37	47	87	n	1b	
Yokohama		30.22	36	86	nw	2b	
Sharp P.		30.21	58	81	nne	2b	
Amoy							
Swatow							
Yokohama	5a	30.19	63	75	e	4a	
Yokohama		30.19	61			0a	
Yokohama		30.07	63			4a	
Yokohama		30.04	74			ne 8r	
Yokohama		30.11	66			ne 8a	
Yokohama	6a	30.19	51	65	nne	2a	
Yokohama		30.14	63	50	nne	2a	
Yokohama		30.12				ne 6a	
Yokohama		30.12	63	47	nne	2a	
Yokohama	9a						
Yokohama		29.17	65	71	se	2a	
Yokohama		29.29	73		n	2 of	
Yokohama	6						
Yokohama		29.86	73	95		0a	
Yokohama		29.85	75	98		0a	
Yokohama		29.85	75	98		0a	
Yokohama		29.84	75	98		0b	
Yokohama		29.84	73	96	e	1b	
Yokohama	420	29.83	73		ne	2b	
Yokohama		29.84	77	95	n	4a	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 29, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort scale.

6 State of Weather, by blue sky, or detached clouds, or drizzling rain, fog, or gloomy, or hail, or lightning, or snow, or passing showers, or squalls, or rain, or thunder, or visibility, or dew wet.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.

Barometer — 30.09 30.14 30.12

Temperature — 70 63 67

Humidity — 55 60 69

Wind Direction — N.E. N.N.E. E.S.E.

Force — 1 1 2

Weather — 0 0 0

Rain — 0.00 0.00 0.00

Light — 0.00 0.00 0.00

Lowest temp. at 10 a.m. 59.14 59.14 59.14

H.K. Observatory, Nov. 29, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 26th Nov. to 2nd Dec.

High Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.

at morning at afternoon.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday, 30th Nov., 1917.

NO PERFORMANCE AT 9.15

SATURDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1917.

A GREAT AND POWERFUL PHOTO PLAY.

in 3 parts:

"PRINCESS NADINA."

"PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE."

"UNCOMMON INSECTS."

"FLORENCE ROSE FASHIONS."

"LUKE ON TIN CAN ALLEY."

(2 PARTS)

A Bundle of Laughs.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY

the 3rd December, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The following Valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria Hongkong and registered as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1217 together with the messuage thereon known as No. 4 Ripon Terrace.

The above property is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 99 years created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 20th December 1892.

The annual Crown Rent is \$42.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lo and Lo, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 16th day of November, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR  
On Saturday, 1st December, 1917, and two following days.

Commencing each day at 10 a.m.

Ladies' Dresses, Children's Frocks, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, Boys' Tunic and Sailor Suits, and Jerseys.

In a large variety of style.

N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for Souvenir if presented after 3rd December, 1917, when the Bazaar will be closed.

"LUCKY WELL" OF TOYS!

Children's Stills of Toys, Chocolates and Confections of every description.

Give your Children a Treat by sending them to the Bazaar.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1917.

## ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

WILL the ladies who have offered to send cakes, scones, puddings and sweets etc. to the "Heather Day" stall kindly let Miss Anton have them in the Fair Grounds on the morning of November 30th between the hours of 10 A.M. to 12 NOON.

It will facilitate matters if other articles are sent before that date to the Conveners of the several Districts, viz:—

Mrs. Milroy ..... West Point

Mrs. Shaw ..... East Point

Mrs. Templeton ..... Quarry Bay

Mrs. Neave ..... Kowloon

Mrs. Chatham ..... The Peak

Mrs. Black ..... Central District.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there will be a DRAWING OF DEBENTURES at the Club House of the U.R.O. at 6 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1917. All Debenture Holders are hereby entitled to attend.

(Sd.) T. A. Robertson, Major

Hon. Secretary.

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